

Leatherneck

JUNE 1960

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

D-DAY IN
AMICUS
★
Retirement





FMF REUNIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUNE 24-26, 1960





A MARINE SOLVES A BIVOUAC PROBLEM

His strategy? A frontal attack on thirst . . . enlisting the cold crisp taste and cheerful lift that only a bottle of Coke commands.

Most problems seem to disappear faster when you pause for the sparkling refreshment of ice-cold Coca-Cola.



BE REALLY REFRESHED



IN THIS *Leatherneck*

VOLUME XLIII. NUMBER 6

JUNE, 1960

ARTICLES

D-Day In Amicus	16
Eyes & Ears	22
Retirement—And A Civilian Career	26
Compton Reservists	30
U. S. Frigate Constellation	34
Return To The Islands—Melbourne	50

POST OF THE CORPS

Fallbrook	38
-----------------	----

FICTION

The Weapon Was A Mess	46
-----------------------------	----

SPORTS

Quantico Relays	44
-----------------------	----

FEATURES

Sound Off	3
Corps Quiz	4
Behind the Lines	8
Mail Call	14
FMF Concurrent Reunions	15
MCI Notes	53
Leatherneck Laffs (Reunions)	54
The Old Gunnny Says	57
We—the Marines	58
Crazy Caption	61
Leatherneck Rifle Awards	62
Transfers	66
Books Reviewed	70
From Our Readers	71
If I Were Commandant	72
Bulletin Board	75
In Reserve	78
Once A Marine	80
Corps Album	84
Records Reviewed & Previewed	86
Gyrene Gyngles	87

**THIS MONTH'S COVER**

When the managing editor approached the art department with a request for a cover for the June issue, ASSgt Bill Tipton, Leatherneck Staff Artist conceived the idea to do a painting typifying the masses and rushes encountered during "good-ole" reunion days. With brushes, paints and gallons of water, he worked diligently on his masterpiece, using writers, photographers, other artists and passers-by for models.

Donald L. Dickson
Editor and Publisher

Walter W. Barr
General Manager

Karl A. Schuon
Managing Editor

Robert N. Davis
Production Editor

Louis R. Lowery
Photographic Director

Ronald D. Lyons
Assistant Managing Editor

A. P. Perucci
Assistant Production Editor

H. D. Rodgers
Art Director

WEST COAST BUREAU
Robert E. Johnson
Charles B. Tyler

Circulation Manager
A. M. Koon

Advertising Representative
Mrs. Joy L. Fisher

Leatherneck Magazine, published monthly and copyright, 1960, by the Leatherneck Association, Inc., Headquarters Marine Corps, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All rights reserved. Stories, features, pictures and other material from Leatherneck may be reproduced if they are not restricted by law or military regulations, provided proper credit is given and specific prior permission has been granted for each item to be reproduced.

Second class postage at Washington, D. C., and additional points. **Subscription Prices:** 1 Yr., \$3; 2 Yrs., \$5.50; 3 Yrs., \$7.50; 4 Yrs., \$9.00.

Opinions of Authors whose articles appear in Leatherneck do not necessarily express the attitude of the Navy Department or of Marine Corps Headquarters. **Manuscripts**, art or photographs should be accompanied by addressed envelopes and return postage. The Publisher assumes no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts, drawings or photographs. **Advertising Rates upon application to Advertising Department, Leatherneck Magazine, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.**

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK Magazine**, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Send **OLD** address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.

POSTMASTER: If this magazine is addressed to a member of the United States military service, whose address has been changed by official orders, it may be forwarded except to overseas FPO's without additional postage. See section 157.4 Postal Manual. Send form 3579 to Leatherneck, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



Edited by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

FITNESS REPORTS

Dear Sir:

I have a question regarding the marking of Section C of the Enlisted Fitness Report. I have been in organizations that have permitted the reporting senior to mark "on the line" to indicate a man's rating, i.e. If he is considered just above Excellent and a little below Outstanding, he would be marked "on the line" and not in the Excellent or Outstanding block. Recently I have received some information that paragraph 3018.6f of PRAM does not permit this. I would appreciate some clarification on this matter.

LCpl John A. Peterson
Marine Security Guard

Bombay, India

• Head, Assignment and Classification Branch, Personnel Department, HQMC, told us:

"Paragraph 3018.6f PRAM does not prohibit marking officers from marking 'on the line' in Section C of fitness reports. If a marking officer believes an individual should be marked between two of the columns provided, it is his prerogative to do so. However, a marking on the line between 'Unsatisfactory' and 'Below average' should not be such. An individual is either unsatisfactory or below average."

Marine Corps Order 1611.3 requires justification for an 'Outstanding' marking in Section C, item 16(a). A marking on the line between 'Excellent' and 'Outstanding' in this item is not considered to be an 'Outstanding' mark unless fully justified in Section D. If not justified, it will be considered as 'Excellent' only."—Ed.

LARGEST BASE

Dear Sir:

A dispute exists in this organization concerning Camp Lejeune, N.C. and Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Which of the two mentioned bases is the larger in land area?

I say that Camp Lejeune usually has

more personnel, but Camp Pendleton is larger in land area. Am I correct?

SSgt Bernard W. Merrill, USAF
Det #6, 2702 EOD, Griffiss AFB
Rome, N.Y.

• Division of Information, HQMC, informed us that Camp Pendleton has 195 square miles of area and Camp Lejeune has 174 square miles.—Ed.

INTERPRETATION OF MCM

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regards to an interpretation of a certain paragraph in the Marine Corps Manual.

I recently initiated a personnel action form to the Commanding General of the Third Marine Aircraft Wing which was forwarded recommending disapproval by my Commanding Officer. The group S-1 returned the form to me after their disapproval and I was informed by my adjutant that in compliance with paragraph 7016 3.a. (2) b MCM, it was not necessary that the correspondence be forwarded to the Commanding General due to the disapproval endorsements. I was further informed that in the event it had been correspondence addressed to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, it would have been handled in the same manner.

I have examined paragraph 7016 of the MCM thoroughly and it appears to me that this is a misinterpretation. Sub-paragraph one (1) contains provisions for requests of an unusual nature by persons who have fitness reports submitted on them (officers and staff non-commissioned officers). Sub-paragraphs two (2) and three (3) contain provisions for requests from persons who do NOT have fitness reports submitted.

It has been my understanding in the past, that in the case of officers and staff noncommissioned officers, correspondence would reach the office intended by the originator regardless of the type endorsement or the action recommended by same. Also, it has been my under-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)



Leatherneck Magazine

SOUNDS OF PARRIS ISLAND

This is an actual recording of boot camp at Parris Island. A complete sound story of all phases of training, the drill field, rifle range, judo course, everything right up to graduation. This 12" L.P. ultrasonic high fidelity recording is yours for only \$5.00. Order now, it makes a wonderful gift for your mother, dad, girl friend, or anyone else who is gung-ho.



SEND TO _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____

STATE _____

No. of Records _____

Amount enclosed _____

Make check

Money Order

Payable to

GOLD STAR RECORDINGS INC.

520 FIFTH AVENUE,

New York 17, N.Y.

4

CORPS Quiz

Prepared by 1stSgt B. M. Rosoff

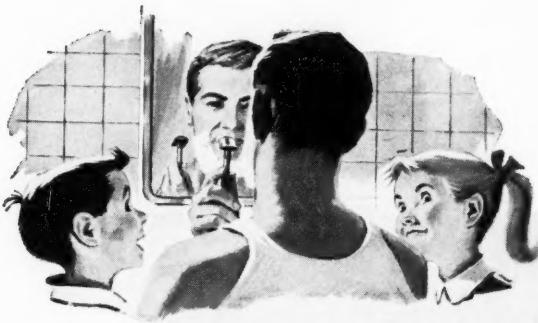
1. Small arms include all weapons with a bore diameter (caliber) of less than _____ inches.
 - (a) 11 to 12
 - (b) eight to nine
 - (c) five to six
2. The cycle of operation in firing a small arm has _____ basic steps.
 - (a) eight
 - (b) five
 - (c) 10
3. The automatic pistol, caliber .45, has six grooves in the barrel which are twisted left, with one turn every _____ inches.
 - (a) 16
 - (b) 14
 - (c) 10
4. Hand grenades are made up of _____ main parts.
 - (a) five
 - (b) six
 - (c) three
5. The incendiary hand grenade, AN-M14, is colored blue-gray with band markings of _____.
 - (a) green
 - (b) blue
 - (c) purple
6. The portable flame thrower, M2A1 has a firing time of _____ seconds.

See answers on page 10. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 fair; 40 to 60 good; 70 to 80 excellent; 90 to 100 outstanding.



This is the day...

These are the gifts!

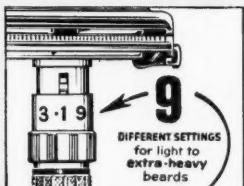


Gillette

Adjustable RAZOR



FATHER knows best. With this amazingly different razor HE CHOOSES the blade exposure best for his skin and beard. Heavy whiskers? He simply dials a high number. Light beard or tender skin...he turns to a lower number. Nine settings in all...one *just right* for him. How's this for an extra! In every Adjustable Razor kit is a dispenser of those sensational *Super Blue Blades*. Here's a shaving combination without equal!



Gillette

Super BLUE BLADES

TRADE MARK

- Effortless! Yessir! Easy does it with the remarkable new *Super Blue Blade*. A revolutionary new process makes it all possible! Now you get a blade edge that shaves you so smoothly, so comfortably, you have to try it to believe it. And, this blade fits all Gillette Razors. Give Dad this handy Father's Day package of forty blades in safety dispensers.

©1960 BY THE GILLETTE COMPANY

CREIGHTON

Regulation
Marine Corps

Short Sleeve Shirts

WASH 'N' WEAR



NEWLY AUTHORIZED!

Cool, comfortable, Regulation in every detail... Premium tailored in 65% Dacron, 35% Combed Egyptian Poplin with permanent Wash 'n Wear finish. U.S.M.C. Approval Certificate Label #505 attached to each shirt.

Available through your Post Exchange
or Uniform Dealer

CREIGHTON SHIRT CO., INC.
303 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.



HERE'S THE EMBLEM YOU'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR . . .

. . . ask for it in your MX. Hand embroidered with gold and silver bullion thread on blue and red felt to resemble the Marine Corps Seal. Four clutch-type fasteners make it easy to put on or take off. Ideal to wear on blazer, jacket, etc. Uniform board approved, patent pending. About \$5.95.

RAYLU EMBLEM COMPANY

Box 131, Triangle, Virginia

Any special type of emblem made to order for any group or organization.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

standing that a reply to such correspondence was not necessary and after a certain period of time, if no action was forthcoming, the request could be considered disapproved.

AGySgt Charles A. Lucas

VMF(AW), MAG-15, 3d MAW

MCAS, El Toro, Calif.

●Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, HQMC,
had this to say:

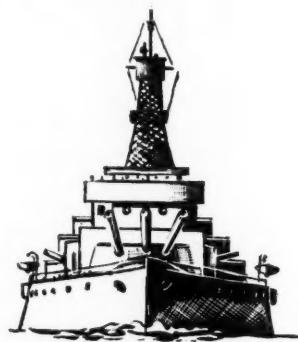
"AGySgt Lucas states that a Personnel Action form initiated by him was returned, citing paragraph 7016 3.a (2) b. *Marine Corps Manual* as authority. He believes this to be a misinterpretation and requests a decision by this Headquarters. Lucas further states he believes that as a matter of policy all correspondence originated by officers or staff noncommissioned officers would reach the office to which addressed regardless of the action taken by intermediate commands.

"AGySgt Lucas is correct. Paragraph 21003, *Marine Corps Manual*, requires that correspondence shall be forwarded as soon after receipt as practicable, if it is in proper form and language. Paragraph 7016 3.a (2) b. covers the return of requests for transfer where disapproval is necessary in the case of enlisted personnel for whom no fitness report is submitted."—Ed.

PHOTO IDENTIFIED

Dear Sir:

I noted with great interest the picture of the battleship appearing on page 85 of the April *Leatherneck*, opposite the words "Does anyone recognize the ship or the Marines in this picture which was taken 40 years ago?" Those were the noncommissioned officers of the Marine Detachment of the old battleship *USS New Mexico* and the picture was taken in San Pedro harbor in the early Fall of 1921.



I am the captain with First Lieutenant Francis Fenton on my left, GySgt Jeremiah Twohig on his left, and 1stSgt John Brudna is on my right. It was a grand old ship and those Marines were as good as any I have ever seen anywhere, any time.

MajGen L. G. Merritt, USMC (Retd)
Director & Code Commissioner
State of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

Correspondents and Photos to Meet

Marine Corps Combat Correspondents and Photographers will hold their 1960 National Reunion and Military Conference at the Hollywood Knickerbocker Hotel in Los Angeles, June 17-19. The Los Angeles meeting will mark the first West Coast National Reunion of the Marine Corps Combat Correspondents Association, which numbers approximately 550 among its membership.

The reunion will begin with a tour of the Warner Brothers movie studios on Friday morning, June 17, followed by a planned trip to Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, in the afternoon.

At Pendleton, the correspondents and photographers are scheduled to watch a combat demonstration, preceded by a briefing on the tactics and weapons to be used. They will spend the night at Camp Pendleton.

The following morning, the CCs are scheduled to attend a conference and briefing on the roles and mission of the Marine Corps and the doctrine of vertical envelopment. A question-answer period will follow.

After returning to Los Angeles, the Combat Correspondents and Photographers are to attend a business session, a luau and a banquet at the hotel. A Marine Corps general officer from the West Coast is to be guest speaker at the banquet.

On Sunday, the final day of the reunion, the members are scheduled to attend a Western-style barbecue and swimming party.

The group has added side-trips to Disneyland and Marineland as a special free attraction of the program for wives of out-of-town members who attend.

• Thank you for identifying the photograph for us, General.—Ed.

ENLISTED BOAT CLOAKS

Dear Sir:

To settle a friendly discussion, would you kindly advise me of the terminal date that the wearing of the boat cloak or cape (dark blue with scarlet lining) was last authorized for Marine Corps enlisted personnel, and now worn by general officers?

SgtMaj Robert L. Norrish
Marine Barracks
U. S. Naval Base, N.Y.
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

• Head, Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, gave us this information:

"Boat cloaks have never been authorized for wear by enlisted Marines. The only mention readily available in the historical records of boat cloaks being so worn has them being used as temporary substitutes for overcoats. This occurred in 1814."—Ed.

CORRECTION

Dear Sir:

Re: The photo and article concerning the International Honor Guard at NATO Headquarters, Naples, Italy, on page 69 of the March, 1960, issue. Shades of Archibald Henderson: I deny most vehemently that I have commanded the International Honor Guard since 1951—I didn't even arrive here until 1958. This misprint may cause no end of repercussions

How that '51 date came about, I don't know, but for both our sakes, will you please set the record straight? Upon reflection, it occurs to me that in 1951, while a first lieutenant in Korea, I did include a request for assignment to Naples as third choice on a semi-annual fitness report and if you verify the background of a story to that extent, then perhaps a slight measure of forgiveness may be granted for the misprint. But I implore you—admit your transgression before it's too late!

Maj S. A. Brunnenmeyer, USMC
Marine Barracks
U. S. Naval Activity Italy
Navy 510, c/o FPO, N.Y., N.Y.

• We regret that our statement, "Commander of the troops of the international unit is Major Sherwood Brunnenmeyer, USMC, who has held that title since establishment of the Naples headquarters in 1951," is incorrect, and we hasten to make amends.

The paragraph should have read, "Commander of the troops is Major Sherwood Brunnenmeyer, USMC. A Marine officer has served as Commander of Troops of the Honor Guard since the NATO headquarters for

TURN PAGE

A Brasso shine lasts LONGER!



For polishing insignia, buckles, equipment, etc.

Leatherneck

The magazine for Marines and their families. Mail your subscription today, don't forget one for the folks back home.

New Subscription

Remittance Enclosed

Extend my present subscription
for the period checked

Bill Me Later

1 YEAR \$3.00
(save \$.60)

3 YEARS \$7.50
(save \$3.30)

2 YEARS \$5.50
(save \$1.70)

4 YEARS \$9.00
(save \$5.40)

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Mail To: LEATHERNECK Magazine
Washington 13, D. C.

P.O. Box 1918

SOUND OFF (cont.)

Behind the Lines ...

SGt Duane E. Wells, *Leatherneck's* newest member of the art department, came to us as an illustrator on September 3, 1959, from Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, where he served as a Training Aids illustrator from 1957 to 1959.

Sgt Wells enlisted in the Marine Corps in December, 1953, and received his recruit training at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.



Sgt Wells

He was then transferred to Jacksonville, Fla., where he underwent the Airman Preparatory School, and then to the Marine Air Detachment, Naval Air Technical Training Command, Memphis, Tenn., for instruction as a Training Devices Man (Trademan).

After the course of instruction, he was sent to Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif., where he was to serve as an instructor on the Link Trainers, but because of an overload in the section, he was sent to the TA section where he expanded his artistic talents and became proficient with the pen and brush.

His latter talent proved to be a major asset, for Wells found himself on the staff of the *Marine Corps Gazette*, Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va., where he filled his first billet as an artist.

After spending almost a full year at Quantico, he received orders for the land of the hula and Waikiki Beach.

Some of Wells' art work enhances this issue's story on the *Constellation* which appears on pages 34 to 37.

Our second new member of the staff is LCpl Peter E. Schinkel, who came to our office from the Informational Services Office, Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune.

Pete is actually a young man with a well rounded globe-trotting career. His father, an engineer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, currently in Iran, has taken our boy along on foreign duty assignments. Some of Pete's fondest memories are of French Morocco, Iran, Germany, France, Italy, Saudi Arabia and Gibraltar.

Enlisting in the Marine Corps in October, 1958, he received his Recruit Training at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., and his ITR at Camp Lejeune. He was then assigned to the Fleet Hometown News Center section of the Second Division's ISO, and remained there until January, 1960, when he joined the *Leatherneck* staff.



LCpl Schinkel

Prior to entering the service, he attended Florida State University for one semester, and South Georgia Junior College for one year.

Pete's regular duties with the magazine are editing the *Once A Marine* department, and sending a steady flow of photo captions across the editor's desk. *Retirement — and A Civilian Career*, on pages 26 to 29 is Pete's first article for *Leatherneck*.

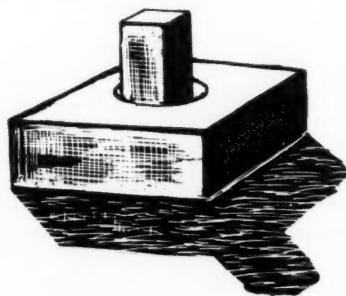
Karl A. Schmon
MANAGING EDITOR

Southern Europe was established in 1951."—Ed.

TESTING ELIGIBILITY

Dear Sir:

It is requested that I be furnished clarification of sub-paragraph 1.a of paragraph 9354 "Testing Eligibility" in Volume I, Marine Corps Manual. Particular reference is made to the sentence contained within that reads: "Service in grade satisfactorily acquired in a previous enlistment in the Regular Marine Corps or the Marine Corps Reserve, if on extended active duty, in the present



or a higher grade, will be included for one (1) promotion only."

In the case of a Marine, who, after being released from active duty as a Corporal E-4, having served a complete enlistment and reenlists later and is reappointed to Lance Corporal E-3 upon that reenlistment; is this Marine authorized to use time in grade in the pay grade of E-4 accumulated in his past enlistment, after being promoted again to Corporal E-4, for testing eligibility to the rank of Sergeant E-5?

My question is, whether the above example is a correct interpretation of this sentence in the manual.

LCpl George Meerdink, Jr.
HqCo., HqBn., MCB
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● Head, Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, clarified this with the following replies:

"The answer to LCpl Meerdink's question is negative.

"Change #1 to Marine Corps Order 1418.1A (Paragraph 4e(3) of Enclosure 1 thereto) clarifies Paragraph 9554, Marine Corps Manual on testing eligibility requirements, and is quoted below for your information.

"Service in the present or higher grades in previous enlistments in the Marine Corps and/or Marine Corps Reserve, if on extended active duty, may be included on establishing testing

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

INVEST NOW IN FLORIDA'S COLLIER COUNTY



2 $\frac{1}{2}$	ACRES \$10 DOWN \$10 MONTHLY	\$395
5	ACRES \$10 DOWN \$20 MONTHLY	\$690
10	ACRES \$20 DOWN \$30 MONTHLY	\$1280

**YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY TO
SHARE IN
FLORIDA'S FABULOUS FUTURE**

**NO TAXES
NO INTEREST**

**NO HIDDEN
CHARGES**

COLLIER COUNTY — Here is your opportunity to cash in on the advice of many South Florida real estate experts . . . who are predicting that **COLLIER COUNTY**, until recently called "South Florida's Last Frontier," will soon be opening up for development. The easy payment plan, with no "added extras" to dissipate your monthly budget . . . now allows you to become the owner of a full $2\frac{1}{2}$ Acre Tract of some of South Florida's best speculative land at the low, low investment price of just \$395.00.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT $2\frac{1}{2}$ ACRE COLLIER COUNTY TRACTS

- IT IS NOT IN THE EVERGLADES! The Florida Everglades . . . the famous broad, shallow, "river of grass" which made so much of South Florida's land "useless" for many centuries, touches Collier County only in the extreme Northeast Corner . . . many, many miles from your purchase.

- HIGHER ELEVATION THAN MOST OF GREATER MIAMI! These $2\frac{1}{2}$ Acre Tracts have a MEAN ELEVATION OF 11' ABOVE SEA LEVEL . . . higher than the average residential areas of Miami, and while undrained and inaccessible at present, so was most of Greater Miami at one time.

- THE NATIONS EARLIEST MARKET BASKET! Collier County grows fresh vegetables . . . the earliest yield in the nation! Tens of thousands of rich, black earthen acres are under constant cultivation, yielding the first vine-ripened tomatoes, lettuce, corn, sweet potatoes, etc.

- ALL TRACTS 330' x 330'! This "convenient" apportionment affords a greater development facility when progress comes. You will own 108,900 sq. ft. when 39 months have passed.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRY . . . "following the sun" . . . to sunny, sunny Florida . . . have all had their effect in soaring land prices . . . Obviously, people want Florida! They want Florida's prime attractions, too — Sea and sun! This is the reason an investment in tropical **COLLIER COUNTY** appears exceptionally promising now . . . while prices are still low . . . and before the fantastic population spiral in Florida has affected this virgin territory.

As you can see from the map, these $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre tracts are strategically situated west of the proposed fresh water lake which will be a major recreational facility for South Floridians, north of the famed "Tamiami Trail," which links Greater Miami with Florida's Gulf Coast. The lake, called a "necessity" by the Central and South Florida Flood Control District, will effectively divert the "river of grass" . . . called "The Everglades" from flooding tens of thousands of acres of Dade County's "useless" land, at the same time cutting short the westward expansion of Greater Miami at a definite point — added extra to purchasers of these strategically located tracts.

We are sincere in our belief that when this development comes, it *has* to affect your purchase. We believe that in spite of the fact that there are no roads, no developments, no farms or villages *now* existing . . . that this land has one of the *only real big speculative futures* in the United States.

FLORIDA'S OWN POPULATION EXPLOSION!

With 4,000 permanent new residents coming to Florida weekly, the old *law of supply and demand* has affected land values in developed areas throughout the Sunshine State. To date, there has remained enough usable land to accommodate the newcomers . . . and the resulting industrial flow, which rushes in to utilize the new labor power they are created. However, this nation is just beginning its population spiral and there CAN BE NO DOUBT that Florida's CLIMATE WILL BE IN EVEN GREATER DEMAND IN FUTURE YEARS!

SOUTH FLORIDA LEADS IN attracting these new residents . . . for the very obvious advantage of superb climate in the frost-free zone exists only in South Florida. U.S. Chamber of Commerce statistics show that Florida leads the nation in percentage increase in • POPULATION • INCORPORATED NEW BUSINESSES • INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS • RETAIL TRADE ADVANCES • LIGHT, SERVICE INDUSTRIES.

Yes, NOW is the time to make your Florida investment. These $2\frac{1}{2}$ Acre Tropical Collier County Tracts can be purchased on easy terms of \$10 monthly . . . AND YOU TAKE NO RISK IN SENDING YOUR \$10 RESERVATION DEPOSIT TODAY. However, we must ask that you do send a deposit, as the supply of these tracts is necessarily limited. We will send you a brochure describing the property and its features, a sales agreement for your signature should you decide to go ahead with purchase, maps of the property and of South Florida showing her fantastic development, and all other pertinent data. YOUR RESERVATION DEPOSIT WILL BE REFUNDED IMMEDIATELY, if . . . after evaluating all data . . . you are not 100% convinced that this is a speculative investment you want to make on SOUTH FLORIDA'S FANTASTIC FUTURE.

RUSH RESERVATION NOW

**GOLDEN AGE INVESTMENT CO.
Box 35-416
Miami, Florida**

L-1

Enclosed is my reservation deposit for . . . acres. (Please order in multiples of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.) Please rush complete details, including maps, brochure, etc. I must be convinced that this is an excellent speculative investment or my deposit will be refunded at once!

Name

Address

City Zone State



Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce

AD 59070



REFERENCE

DOUBLEDGE RAZOR BLADES

DIRECT MAIL
WHOLESALE

SAVE! SAVE! SAVE!

100 for 88¢ — 200 for \$1.70
600 for \$4.95 and we pay
postage, too.

ORDER YOUR PRECISION-HONED
BLUE BLADES TODAY.

W. B. HARDY, BOX 547
Englewood City, N. J.

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 4

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c);
5. (c); 6. (b); 7. (b); 8. (a);
9. (c); 10. (a).

Whenever your
INSIGNIA
Bears the



You Possess an Officially
Approved Gold Filled and/or
Sterling Silver Rhodium Finish Emblem

Where
QUALITY
is
FOREMOST

Hilborn Hamburger, Inc.
15 East 26th Street,
New York 10, N. Y.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 8]

eligibility for only the first promotion after reenlistment." —Ed.

OLD STYLE BLOUSE

Dear Sir:

I would like to know if the side pocket utility jacket (referred to as saddle bag) has been ruled out as a piece of authorized wearing apparel.

I know they outlawed the trousers, but I have been told by many first sergeants and sergeants major that there is an order out discontinuing the use of the jacket, but no one has been able to procure the order for verification. Please clarify this for me.

AMSGT John L. Seiler
VMF-235, MCAS

Beaufort, S. C.

● Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board, HQMC, replied as follows:

"Annual Individual Clothing Regulations NAVMC P-1066-SD, Chapter 15, para. 155.1, Ch-3 established a cut-off date of 30 June 1957 for old-style uniforms." —Ed.

RECORD BOOK ENTRY

Dear Sir:

Please clarify PRAM instructions pertaining to an entry in the Service Record Book on page eight for an individual who fails to successfully complete a course of instruction.

Paragraph 4013.5 PRAM states that an entry for such a failure should be made on page 11 of the SRB. Should an entry also be made on page eight of the SRB under military education when a student fails to successfully complete his formal course of instruction at a military service school?

1stSgt Kenneth W. Southcomb
Marine Aviation Detachment
Naval Air Technical Training Center
Memphis 33, Tenn.

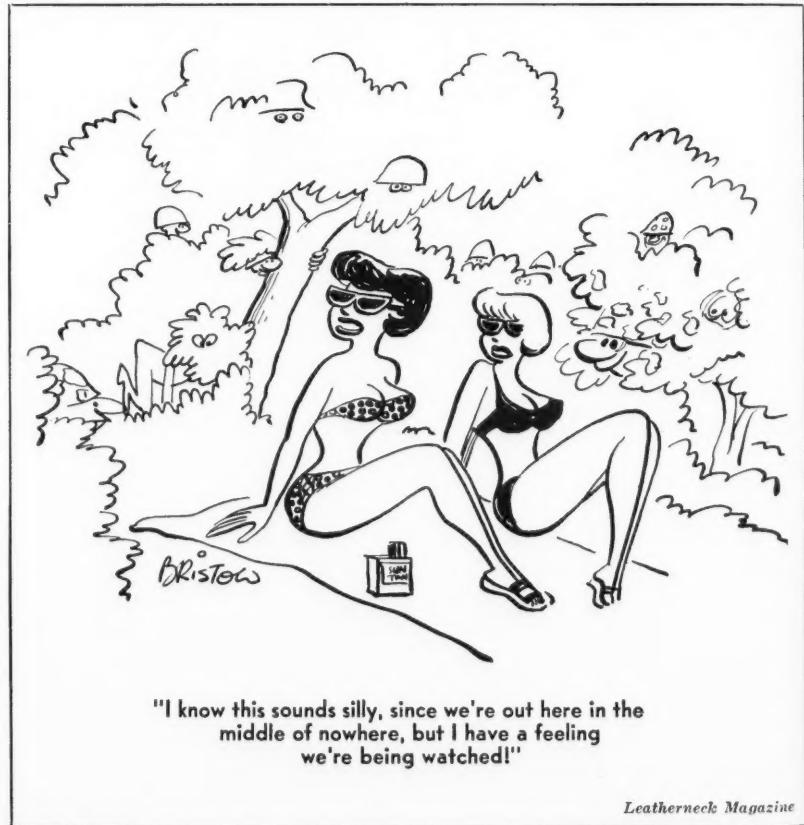
● Head, Records Branch, HQMC, had this to say:

"Paragraph 4013.5 PRAM requires an entry on page eight for training in service schools regardless of completion or failure. In cases of failure to successfully complete a course for any reason an explanatory entry on page 11 is required." —Ed.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

Dear Sir:

Please clear up a difference of opinion



Leatherneck Magazine

between another former Marine and myself concerning the requirements for the Good Conduct Medal. I say that in order to be qualified for the Good Conduct Medal, a Marine must have three consecutive years of active enlisted service in the Corps and my buddy claims that Inactive Organized Reserve time also counts toward the award.

Sgt Edward D. MacIntyre
9th Engineer Co., USMCR
Phoenix, Ariz.



Enlisted personnel, Regular or Reserve, who have completed three years of continuous active service and who meet certain requirements are eligible for the awards of the Good Conduct Medal and stars.

The requirements are that the person shall have no conviction by courts-martial and not more than two non-judicial punishments under article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice. Markings in the service record book are not considered under requirements for this award.—Ed.

ERROR IN SASEBO NOTE

Dear Sir:

I have my copy of the *Leatherneck* of April and I note that I inadvertently made an error in one of my statements.

Where I said . . . "That command (Kyushu) was the largest ever commanded by a Marine officer . . ." should have read, "except the 10th Army Command at Okinawa commanded by General Geiger."

General Harry Schmidt, (Retd.)
3105 Elliott Street
San Diego 6, Calif.

PEACETIME INDUCTION

Dear Sir:

Another sergeant and myself had a discussion and he states that during the year 1959 the Marine Corps drafted and/or inducted a certain number of people into the Marine Corps.

He states that this came about through Marine Corps Reservists who

TURN PAGE

For the Proud Marine

Highest quality bronze, aluminum and Mahogany used. USMC "Battle Standards" Finest cast aluminum in relief, Gold anodized, raised black lettering, 5" emblem. 12x20" plaque.



Only \$19.75 each

Beautiful door knocker—with 3" bronze emblem \$7.75

Bronze USMC Bookends. \$18.00 per pair Assorted bronze emblems, 3"—\$2.50, 4"—\$4.65, 5"—\$6.50, 7"—\$9.65.

Chromed .50c extra.

Cast aluminum car plate 3-D gold emblem, raised lettering "U.S. MARINE CORPS" —\$5.98 each.

Bronze replica USMC campaign hat with emblem & Mahogany base. \$6.60.

Large plaque 11x12" #307 (as shown) with 7" emblem—\$14.69



Small Plaque
6x7" with 4"
emblem \$7.25

Send check or money order to:
HYPA-PRODUCTS

35 Worley St., Boston 32, Mass.

Established 1918

A. M. Bolognese & Sons

TAILOR AND HABERDASHER, QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

Full Dress Uniforms and Civilian Evening Clothes A Specialty.

Let us mount your medals and fill your insignia and ornament needs.

Summer Service Gabardines for immediate delivery:

Blouse	\$74.50
Trousers,	\$25.00
Gabardine Tan	

Blue and white evening dress uniform with accessories: 2 shirts, 2 collars, tie, studs, cummerbund, vest, all miniature medals mounted, buttons, and white gloves. \$300.00

Shirts: Dacron & Cotton \$8.50

Dacron & Wool \$16.50

Campaign Hats	
(Add \$2 for trans.)	

Officer

\$14.50

Engraved Swagger Stick

\$12.95

Swords & Accessories

\$90.00

Enlisted

11.50

7.95

60.00

Engraved Calling Cards with Plate: Officers \$12 Wives \$8

CUSTOMER ORDER BLANK

PLEASE PRINT — FILL ALL BLANKS

Name.....

Address.....

Articles Desired.....

Special Fitting Problems.....

Height..... Pants Inseam..... Seat..... Cap.....

Weight..... Neck..... Sleeve..... Glove.....

Waist..... Chest..... (outseam) Shoe.....

**SHOE REPAIRING, USING O'SULLIVAN AMERICA'S No. 1 HEEL
(ORTHOPEDIC WORK DONE)**

Any time you are in urgent need of uniform articles,
call or wire by Western Union.



ORDERED TO LEJEUNE ?? VISITING LEJEUNE ??

Arrange accommodations in advance with MSgt. & Mrs. W. R. Letson, owners and operators of THE COASTAL Motel. Located one mile south of Jacksonville, conveniently centered to all parts of Camp Lejeune. 25 new modern units each featuring a kitchenette. Free room TV and year-round air conditioning. Family accommodations. Reasonable rates. Phone 4945.

COASTAL MOTEL
Jacksonville, N. C.

SOUND OFF (cont.)

did not fulfill their military obligations. He states that these people are discharged from the Marine Corps Reserve and are put at the top of the local draft board list and then are drafted and/or inducted into the Regular Marine Corps



for a period of two years. Is this true? I say it isn't. The Marine Corps hasn't inducted anyone since the Korean Conflict.

AGySgt William A. Fitts
Navy 535, Box 10A
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Research Officer, Division of Re-

serve, HQMC, replied as follows:

" . . . since 1956 we have had a Six-Month Training Program in the Marine Corps whose members are required by law to attend drills and periods of annual field training for up to eight years.

"If any of these folks fail to satisfactorily participate they can be involuntarily ordered to 45 days active duty for training . . . and if the 45-day treatment doesn't cure them AND if they were enlisted while between the ages of 17-18½ they can be and are certified to the Selective Service System for priority induction ahead of all others—into the U. S. Marine Corps for a period of two years. This is provided for by the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, as amended . . .

"There is another kind of Six-Month Trainee (those over 18½ at time of initial entry) who cannot be certified for priority induction but who can be and are turned over to the draft boards as not satisfactorily participating. The draft boards process them in the normal manner and if they are inducted they do not become members of the Marine Corps."—Ed.

END



Pacific Rest Motel

"OPPOSITE MARINE BASE"

4101 Pacific Highway, San Diego 1, California

IS



Headquarters for Traveling Marines, their families and friends. In the center of the city, with easy access to all points of interest.

For you, the family or group, we have singles, doubles and family type accommodations with room phones, free T.V. and continental breakfast.

The rates are reasonable, service is good with a friendly atmosphere. Adjacent to the motel are fine Restaurants, Bowling Alleys and Cocktail Lounges.

If you are planning on moving to San Diego write us for latest information regarding housing, rentals, rates etc.

For room reservation, call or write

PHONE CYPRESS 8-8364

4101 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

PACIFIC SERVICES

(In connection with Motel)

Is one of the finest and most modern laundry and cleaning establishments in the west, in operation twenty four hours daily.

Featuring four hour valet service and the best of cleaning and pressing.

Pacific Services Provide: Mens Shop: Barber Shop: Coffee Shop.

PHONE CYPRESS 8-6060

4085 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, SAN DIEGO 1, CALIF.

Six
urine
d by
s of
ight

atis-
in-
ctive
day
D if
the
I are
ystem
of all
os for
vided
mining
ended

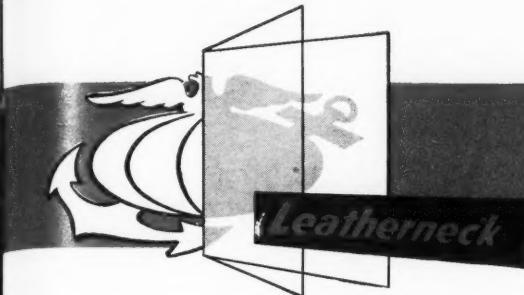
Month
one of
rtified
can be
boards
. The
ormal
hey do
Marine

END

easy
oom
are
ntals,

F.

Twenty



bookshop

1. THE COMPACT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS—This is the whole panoramic story of the Corps in which the saga of the American Marine unfolds in the drama and excitement of military adventure from the days of the Continental Marines of 1776 to the beachheads of Korea and Lebanon.

2. U. S. MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT 1914-1956—A graphic history of the aircraft used by the United States Marine Corps from 1914 to 1959. Through the use of 490 different photographs it presents a detailed and accurate visual image of the evolution of the Corps' aviation arm.

Discount price —\$4.50

\$10.00

3. THE UNITED STATES MARINES—A Pictorial History by Lynn Montross
This book is a must for every Marine, past, present and future. An American saga from the birth of our country to the present era of the hydrogen bomb, this is the fully illustrated story of the men and women of the United States Marines. The names no Marine can forget: Okinawa, Saipan, Belleau Wood, Vera Cruz, Chapultepec, Iwo Jima, Guadalcanal, Nicaragua, Korea . . . Text, drawings, photographs, and paintings trace the growth of the Marine Corps from the rough-and-ready Corps of early days to a modern fighting force.

Discount price —\$9.00

4. THE CRACKER-JACK MARINES—by Ben Masselink. Here is a novel of sheer entertainment, without the blood and guts of the novel usually associated with Marines. It is a story of one Marine's tour of recruiting duty in Chicago during WWII. Its setting is wartime and the author keeps the reader aware of this.

Discount price —\$3.40

5. THE BARREN BEACHES OF HELL—by Boyd Cockrell. A savage story of the Marines in the South Pacific, this is the most authentic novel of the hundreds that have depicted World War II. This is the book about Private Andrew Willy, who doesn't get wounded, or any of the many things that make heroes.

Discount price —\$4.50

The Leatherneck Bookshop can obtain any book in print for you. If the book you desire is not listed on this page, write to The Leatherneck Bookshop, listing; Title, Author and Publisher.

Leatherneck will pay postage on all orders.

LEATHERNECK BOOKSHOP
P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

Amount enclosed \$.....

Check Money Order

(Please do not send cash)

Circle the number(s) of book(s) desired.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Please Print all information

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY ZONE

STATE

BOOKS NOT LISTED

660

6. 1959 BOUND VOLUME—All 12 issues of Leatherneck for 1959 handsomely bound for permanent retention. A book that belongs on your library shelf. Available with your name imprinted on the cover in gold letters. Name imprinted \$1.50 extra (submit the name you wish imprinted on the cover plainly printed or typed).

\$10.00

Current Best Sellers

(Deduct 10% from these list prices)

7. Constant Image
\$3.95

8. Ourselves To Know
\$4.95

9. Two Weeks In Another Town
\$4.95

10. Advise and Consent
\$5.75

11. Hawaii
\$6.95

12. Act One
\$5.00

13. Folk Medicine
\$2.95

14. Grant Moves South
\$6.50

15. May This House Be Safe From Tigers
\$4.50

16. This Is My God
\$3.95

AMERICA'S FINEST OFFICERS' EQUIPMENT

SERVING SINCE 1940

DEALER—MANUFACTURER—
IMPORTER—FINEST QUALITY

Badges—Belts—Caps—Gloves
—Insignia—Shirts—Chevrons
—Swords—Swagger Sticks and
other items necessary to the
serviceman.

America's finest and most complete line of uniform accessories. U.S. Distributor and Representative for Japanese Swords and Swagger Sticks.



MADISON, NEW JERSEY

JAPAN DIRECTORY

List of 145 Japanese manufacturing exporters. Japan and Hong Kong trade journal information, Asia trade opportunities. Auto parts, sporting goods, cigarette lighters, binoculars, fishing gear, sewing machines, surgical and dental equipment, electronic and electrical supplies and equipment, silk color pictures, toys, jewelry, and information on every conceivable product that is made in Japan. Directory just \$1.00 today.

NIPPON ANNAI,

Box, 6266-D,

Spokane 28, Washington.

mail call



Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

GySgt J. S. Bonkowski, 609 E. Park, Champaign, Ill., to hear from Captain Gerald HEPP, SSgt Arthur PATINO, Jr., SSgt John SCHUMANN or anyone who served with H&S Co., 2d Bn., Seventh Marines, from Inchon to Yanggu, Korea.

Robert Snoddy, 41001 West Seven Mile Rd., Northville, Mich., to hear from Captain Barbara DECKER who was stationed at Treasure Island from 1953 to 1955.

ASgt J. E. Smith, Hq. Co., Force Service Regiment, MCB, 29 Palms, to hear from ASgt Thomas WELLS, Jr., whose last known address was the Third Division.

AUTO INSURANCE

Low Rates—Easy Payments

Security Underwriters offers low-cost auto liability insurance to military personnel. Coverage is extended regardless of age, rank, or race. Easy payment terms available. Nationwide claim coverage. Fast service—policy can be in effect within one week after you mail for rates. Address postcard, with your name and address to:

SECURITY UNDERWRITERS

Department 2-4

P. O. Box 41, Pine Bluff, Ark.

GySgt F. G. Kelly, 3d Recon Bn., Third Division, FPO, San Francisco, to hear from former Marine Jack HART, who was stationed with the Third Naval District in 1950-51, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

PFC Ezzat Ibrahim, Hq., 2d Bn., First Infantry Training Regiment, MCB, Camp Lejeune, to hear from Sgt HORNSBY and Sgt RODMAN, who were DIs with Platoon 124 at Parris Island in 1959, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

Former Marine Joseph Caulfield, 113 Nichols Dr., West Monroe, La., to hear from "Val" VALENTINE or anyone with whom he served from 1942 to 1950.

Former Marine Richard Hazen, 4810 North Fircroft Ave., Covina, Calif., to hear from members of Platoon 145 who were at MCRDep, San Diego, from January to March 1942.

ASSgt Thomas Watkins, "L" Co., 2d BN, MCRDep, Parris Island, to hear from MSgt William W. NOVACK (Retd) or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

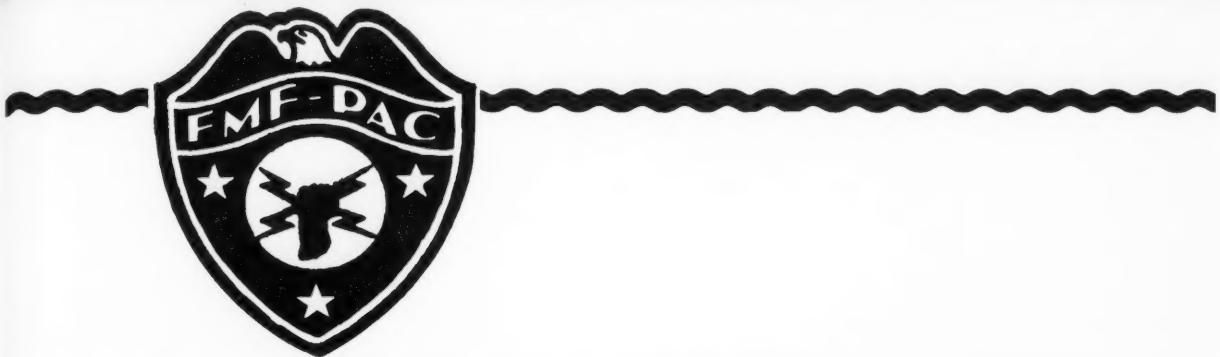
Wesley P. Roberts, Veterans' Hospital, Augusta, Ga., to hear from Arthur J. ROVEY, formerly of the Fifth Marines, whose last known address was Philadelphia.

Former Marine Joe B. Limerick, 150 Derick Ave., Warner Robins, Ga., would like to hear from anyone with whom he served from 1928 to 1938.

Cpl William Smith, 1256 Milton St., Springfield, Ill., to hear from Cpl Eugene WEST who was stationed in Olathe, Kans., or Edenton, N. C., in 1957 and 1958.

Former Marine Roy J. Fisher, 1849 Glendale St., Toledo 14, Ohio, to hear from Sgt Charles A. NALLEY and Lieutenant Thomas LYNCH who were in Japan and Okinawa in 1956 and 1957, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

END



FMF CONCURRENT REUNIONS

All six World War II Marine divisions will gather in Washington, June 24, 25, 26

by 1stSgt B. M. Rosoff



LtGen Julian C. Smith (Retd)

ALL SIX World War II Marine divisions and their attached units will hold "FMF Concurrent Reunions" in Washington, D. C., on June 24, 25 and 26. More than 5000 persons are expected to attend the joint session, which will be the largest gathering of Marine veterans in history.

The first concurrent reunions were held in the Nation's Capital in 1955 and present plans call for joint meetings of this type to be held once every five years.

The 1960 reunions will give the many Marines and former Marines who have served in more than one division a chance to greet old friends. Each division association will hold its own business meetings, luncheons and social hours, but they will unite for all other functions.

The following events have been tentatively scheduled for Friday, June 24: vertical landing and amphibious demonstration at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.; "Evening Parade" at Marine Barracks, Eighth and Eye

Streets; unit get-togethers at the headquarters hotels.

Association business meetings will be conducted Saturday morning, June 25, followed by a joint memorial ceremony at the Marine Corps Memorial (Iwo Jima Monument). Socials will be the order of the day before the big dinner dance at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. (The Fourth Division Association will hold its dinner dance at the Shoreham).

Most of the associations have arranged for coffee-fashion shows for the ladies while the men are attending business sessions. A baby-sitting service will also be available.

General David M. Shoup, Commandant of the Marine Corps, will be the featured speaker during the joint dinner at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, while General Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to the United States will address the veterans of the Fourth Division.

Headquarters for the associations are as follows: First Marine Division, Sheraton-Park Hotel; Second Marine Division, Washington Hotel; Third

Marine Division, Mayflower Hotel; Fourth Marine Division, Shoreham Hotel; Fifth Marine Division, Willard Hotel. (The Sixth Marine Division does not have an association, but its members are welcome to attend any of the other reunions). Invitations also have been extended to other members of the Armed Forces who may have served with Marine units.

Lieutenant General Julian C. Smith, USMC (Retd), is the chairman of the joint committee for the 1960 FMF Concurrent Reunions. Chairmen for the different associations are:

First Marine Division: Col J. M. Platt, Box 84, Alexandria, Va.

Second Marine Division: BGen J. E. Howarth, 4116 Lorcom Lane, Arlington, Va.

Third Marine Division: CWO T. O. Kelly, 1418 Valley Crest Blvd., Annandale, Va.

Fourth Marine Division: LtCol M. Doyle, 1319 18th St. NW, Washington, D. C.

Fifth Marine Division: Grant Powers, 3115 Fayette Rd., Kensington, Md.

END

D - DAY IN AMERICA

IT WAS not a typical Sunday evening in Amicus. The roads, normally laced with homecoming week-end traffic, sported an occasional jeep and shadowy files of men moving into defensive positions. There were no lovers strolling the beaches. What swain could impress his girl by walking her into a concertina roll of barbed wire? It seemed even the swamp crickets were subdued, cowed into quietness by the louder metallic clicks of rifle bolts sliding home.

Amicus was expecting an invasion. The average Amican would welcome it, for the troops on the roads and beaches were Bellican guerrilla units which had overrun Amicus. Amicus was friendly to the democratic nations; Bellicus was just as cozy with the Red block of countries. But, unfortunately for the peace-loving Amicans, Bellicus geographically surrounded Amicus. And the Bellicans were unhappy about small issues. For example, Amicus had been supplying NATO countries with a vast amount of oil. Bellicus wanted that oil. Besides, it just didn't seem proper to have that small democratic nation squatting plunk in the middle of a Red-controlled area of the world.

So Amicus (actually the state of North Carolina) was swallowed piecemeal by Bellicus (Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia). The situation had gotten so out of hand that Amicus had warned the United States that (1) the Amican government was about to fall and could surely use some help and (2) Amicus could no longer protect the 350 Americans in the country.

The warning had triggered a task force which, on this Sunday evening of March 27th, was sailing directly for Onslow Beach, a stretch of sand fairly well known in Amicus.

The Bellican guerrillas knew the invasion was imminent. Their aircraft and submarines had been harassing the task force for days. Invader photo reconnaissance planes had been swooping overhead as Bellicans prepared de-



AMICUS

LANTPHIBEX 1-60 was the largest Atlantic Marine-Navy amphibious exercise since 1958

by AGySgt Mel Jones

fensive wire and gun emplacements on the beach. And the Bellicans had been intercepting more and more reconnaissance forays sent in by the task force.

The guerrillas knew the invasion would come the next morning, Monday, March 28th. So, as they spent the night manning their defense areas, they reviewed the operation as it really was.

Actually, the entire "war" was LANTPHIBEX 1-60 (Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Exercise 1-60), the largest East Coast Marine-Navy amphibious operation in two years. Seventy Navy ships participated; 23 in combatant roles as the amphibious task force and 47 others, ranging from minesweepers to carriers, in supporting roles. More than 40,000 men—Marines, Sailors and Soldiers—took part in the problem. And 140 Second Wing aircraft, augmented by Navy fighters, operated from the super carrier *Independence*, and from shore bases at Cherry Point, New River and Beaufort.

LANTPHIBEX started down the military assembly line more than six months ago, when Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, experts began laying out the geopolitical areas of Amicus and Bellicus. They decided that North Carolina would be Amicus, a Mediterranean-type country valuable to the NATO cause. Bellicus would be represented by the surrounding states. Amicus vs. Bellicus was a mythical, on-paper situation only. The bulk of land action actually took place in a few square miles at Camp Lejeune, although communications vans and small convoys—representing large Bellican military units—hop-scotched around the three-state area to add realism.

Constructive, or theoretical, operations started on March 18th, when a reinforced battalion landed at Cherry Point to prevent the airfield from falling into Bellican hands. The invading forces would need the base for air support. Another battalion was theoretically landed at Beaufort, S. C., considered to be an Amicus annexation for the

problem, to withhold that airstrip from Bellicus occupation.

Actual maneuvering commenced on March 22d, when the amphibious forces unloaded from Norfolk and Morehead City. The task groups rendezvoused at sea three days later. From March 25th to the 27th, it must have seemed to the troops that the Navy had lost its compasses. The ships wiggled and wagged through the Atlantic like tortured porpoises. To the man cleaning his M-1, it probably didn't make too much sense. But to the Sailor on the bridge, it was the Navy's big segment of LANTPHIBEX.

In effect, the Navy was doing what the troops would be doing ashore later; practicing unit dispersal while being harassed by Bellican forces. To use operations order lingo, the ships were practicing anti-submarine warfare and air defense exercises.

On March 26th, advance force operations were instigated. Marine recon teams were helicoptered and boated ashore, some from submarines. Off-shore mine fields were swept and approach channels established. Underwater and beach obstacles were blown up by frogmen. And, finally an air and ship bombardment leveled inland and beach targets.

H-Hour was 0600; D-Day, Monday, the 28th of March.

That was LANTPHIBEX's timetable. Its cast of characters was a little more involved.

In general, the troop-carrying ships were from the Navy's amphibious command at Norfolk. Support ships were drafted from varied forces—destroyer, submarine, etc.—of the Atlantic Fleet.

The rifle-toters were Second Division Marines, some designated as the Bellican "aggressors," but the majority were tabbed as the Blue invasion force.

Aircraft—invasion and aggressor—were drawn from the Second Wing at Cherry Point and Beaufort, supplemented by carrier-borne Navy planes.

Overall command of the operation
TURN PAGE

AMICUS (cont.)

fell to Vice Admiral George Towner, Commander, Amphibious Forces, Atlantic Fleet. Heading the Marines' Second Air-Ground Task Force was Lieutenant General Joseph Burger, Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic.

To break the ground elements down even further, the assault force was composed of two reinforced regimental landing teams (RLTs). One, RLT-6, was helicoptered from the carrier *Boxer* to its assault area at New River. RLT-6 had the job of securing the Air Facility, then pushing beachward to link with RLT-2 which amtracked over Onslow Beach on D-Day.

The Second Division's Eighth Marines were the active Bellican forces with an assist from the 1st Bn., Second Marines.

The Tenth Marines' artillery batteries were assigned to the invading troops, with the exception of a reinforced platoon which was Bellicanized.

FMFLant's force troops were, in bulk, with the invaders while an Army transport company from Ft. Eustis, Va., was divided between the two opponents; 16 helicopters to Bellicus and 100 2½-ton trucks split between the invaders and Bellicans.

This was the background leading to the unusual Sunday night in Amicus, the night when 1700 Bellican aggressors were preening their trigger fingers and vowing that those invading Marines would be umped into oblivion. It was obvious that LANTPHIBEX had, for the most part, moved off the high-level planning boards and generated into the phase which would justify the planning, the man-vs-man, unit-against-unit phase where training, stamina and just plain smarts decided the issue.

Perhaps it should be pointed out here that LANTPHIBEX operations were quite realistic. Road blocks and wire emplacements were not imaginary; days of Bellican sweat had erected a beach defense that must have eye-popped the Marines coming ashore. Mined areas were physically outlined (but without mines) not just mapped—and machine gun emplacements were so well constructed they were unnoticeable 20 yards away. To add to this, the 444 umpires were instructed that there would be no phase lines. Units of either side could advance as far and as rapidly as their ability and battle plans permitted. Except for blank ammunition and simulated air and artillery strikes, the maneuvers were as hell-bent-for-victory as the real item would have been.

But it was quiet that Sunday night.



Photo by SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

MAG-26 helicopters were freighted aboard the carrier *Boxer* prior to D-Day, then led the vertical assault by hitting an inland objective

Defenses were manned and Bellican aggressors stretched out for whatever rest was possible. Here and there, small-but-fevered skirmishes developed as more invasion recon teams were captured. When interrogated, the reconnaissance men were as indomitable as stone baseballs. And they showed a fine disdain for interrogators.

At two a.m., AGySgt William Olsen was interviewing six POWs by truck light. Except for names, service numbers, etc., he was getting nothing but silence. When he persisted in his questioning, some of the POWs supplied answers not calculated to soothe a tired interrogator's nerves.

"What unit are you from?"

Silence.

"Don't you want us to tell your unit you're captured, so they can notify your parents?"

"What parents?"

"Well, how many men came ashore with you?"

"Millions." (Another answered, innocently, "Just me.")

"How was the food aboard ship?"

Eloquent silence.

"I hear some of the ships fed well."

Was your ship—let's see, now—what was the name of it—well, did it feed well?"

A sigh.

"What was the name of your ship?"

"Can't remember."

"Can you remember how many men there were on the beach? About 75 maybe?"

"Must have been . . . there were that many of your troops shooting at me."

"How would you like a change of clothes and a steak?"

"Ain't hungry."

"You look tired. Come on over to the CP and we'll get you a warm sack."

"Ain't sleepy."

"OK. Incidentally, you haven't sent any information back to the ships, have you?"

"I can't holler that loud."

On it went through the night; the Bellicans trying to extract information and the invaders pulling every stunt but the Fifth Amendment. But, as one aggressor tacitly noted, perhaps it was just as well; no one likes to read his obituary ahead of time.

If the ceaseless questioning slack-

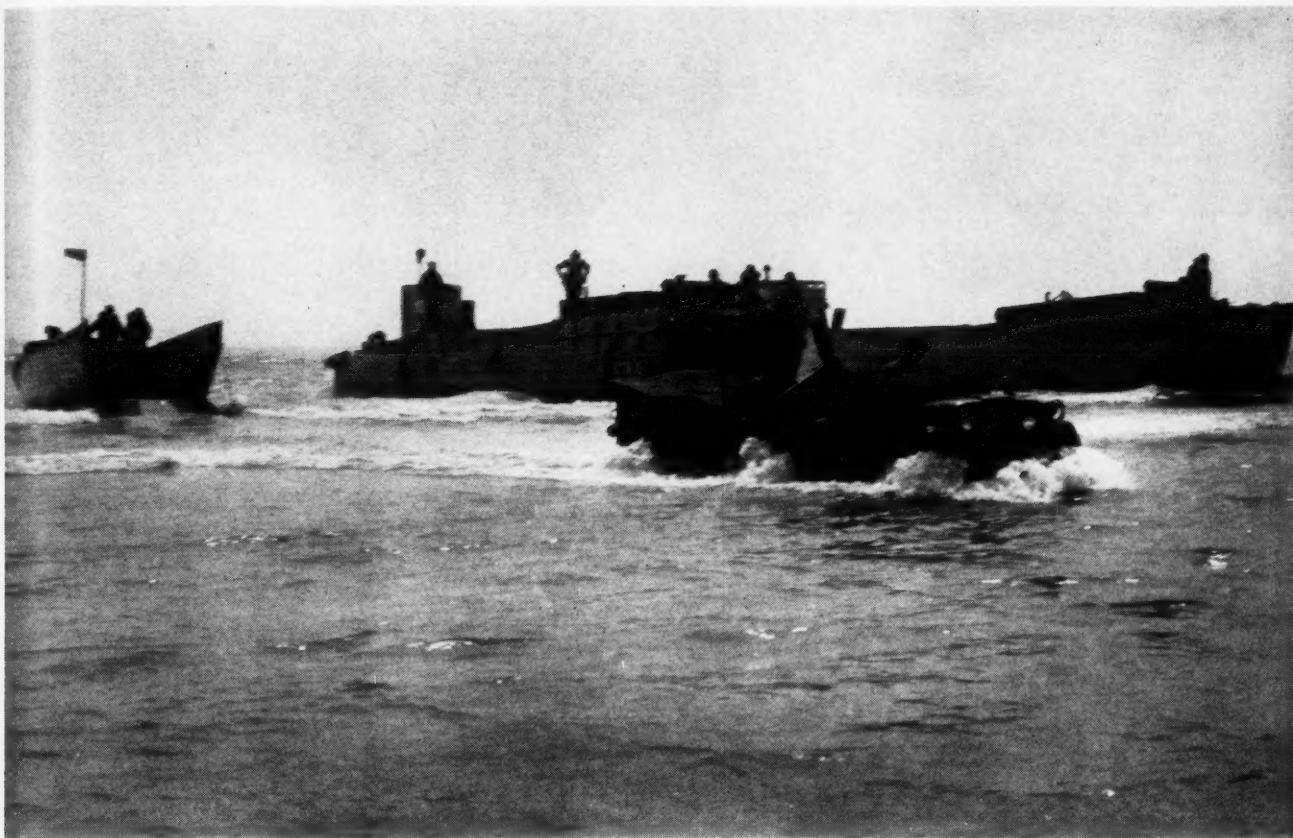


Photo by ASgt H. L. Shipp

At 0800 on D-Day, the amphibious landing phase of LANTPHIBEX'S assault was triggered as the

troops and their support vehicles crossed Onslow Beach and fought inland against tough aggressors

ened at dawn, it was because a new sound filtered through the pines.

Beach guerrilla units, like Captain Robert Ferguson's group defending Blue Beach, heard it first . . . a giant, but muted, continuous thudding. It sounded like a multitude of people pounding in unison on an oversized rug. In reality, the sound was wave upon wave of unseen helicopters carrying

invasion troops at treetop level to their inland objectives at New River.

The invasion had begun.

Two hours later, Capt Ferguson's radio monologued:

"Guerrilla Six, this is Guerrilla One. I can hear the tractors."

Guerrilla One was directly on the beach. The tractors he heard were the second phase of the vertical envelop-

ment landing. The invaders were coming over the beach in force.

In the first hours of LANTPHIBEX, sounds were paramount to sight. D-Day was a mild, sunny day—a half mile from the beaches. Onslow Beach itself was so fogbound the land crabs were having traffic jams.

Capt Ferguson, in his aggressor CP a mile from the beach, lived a different life with each ear. His right ear was married to the radio receiver, getting reports from his forward units and moving them accordingly. His left ear traversed his 1000-yard front, sorting sounds. It was his left ear which picked up the rumble of amtracs on his left flank, much farther inland than they should have been. A few radio checks later, the captain had the answer. Part of the assault wave had landed off their objective area, momentarily lost in the fog. Not having met armed resistance, the tractors had rolled mer-

TURN PAGE



Photo by ASgt J. H. Webster, Jr.

With an assist from a helmeted crewman, 'copter-borne supplies augmented the invasion forces



AMICUS (cont.)

rily on—through one of the most extensive mine fields the aggressors had laid. Umpires ultimately declared the section a "casualty."

The wave hitting directly in front of the aggressors reached a peak familiar to everyone who's experienced amphibious warfare—that one segment of time

when the beach can shift either way.

The invaders met only token resistance at the waterline. It was planned that way; harassing fire, then have the aggressors peel off the flanks or pull back to predetermined positions. The thought was: let the amtracs roar across the beach, we'll pile them up at the waterway. And it almost worked.

Just behind Onslow Beach is the narrow inland waterway, running parallel

with the beach. Here, Capt Ferguson (actually the CO of Delta Co., 1st Bn., Second Marines) had lined rocket launcher teams. Their radio reports testified that they were reaping an amtrac harvest at the waterway.

Many of the troop-carriers, quite naturally, spanned the wet trench and tressed head-on into the main aggressor force behind Blue Beach. When the blunt snouts poked out of the treeline, Capt Ferguson called in artillery. It looked for awhile as if the assault wave would be called out on strikes.

But tactical training and amtrac versatility tilted the picture. The non-casualty tractors almost pinwheeled out of the open and into the woods, disgorging the impatient invader infantrymen.

Then it was a matter of time. Skirting deadly open areas, the green-side-out invaders gobbed up the aggressor flanks like a youngster working on a piece of chocolate cake.

The aggressors pulled back fast . . . and from there on it was run-you aggressors.

Essentially, the same movie was being shown at New River. The first waves of helicopters landed precisely where the aggressors wanted them to. There was that moment of "Who's got the ball?" Then the invaders flanked, charged, flanked some more and charged some more.



After infantry assault waves had cleared guerrillas from the inland waterway, the 2d Bridge Company,

Photo by ASgt J. H. Webster, Jr.
Force Troops, constructed a pontoon bridge for heavy traffic. The beaches are cut off by the ditch



Photo by PFC L. I. Bush

LANTPHIBEX I-60 leaders were, from left, BGen A. R. Brunelli, MajGen J. P. Berkeley, VAdm G. C. Towner, LtGen J. C. Burger

At New River, as at Onslow, observers noted that the tide shifted as the result of natural combat, not because umpires had willed it.

The rest of D-Day evolved into the type of battle typical of "brush-fire" conflict. The aggressors snipped at an exposed flank here and chopped at an extended unit elsewhere.

One of these ambushes would have gladdened the heart of any cynical platoon sergeant. It merits description

because it typifies just-this-side-of-all-out combat.

Under company gunny, AMSgt Russell Cassevah, an aggressor platoon was cutting across-swamp to rendezvous for an all-out aggressor push. The mud-caked Bellicans were using a foot trail containing more water than trail. It paralleled a dirt road 30 yards to the right.

Suddenly, the Bellican point dropped behind the waist-high grass separating

trail and road. The column froze, then quietly dropped into the muck.

Not 40 yards away, there was a company of invaders massed on the road.

For three minutes, ASSgts LeRoy Hill and Elmer Malymick and ASgt Elger Wood maneuvered their aggressors by hand signals. Belly-crawling, the Bellicans inched forward until a solid skirmish line flanked the invaders. And during this time, a man could hear the change jangling in his pockets—the maneuver was carried out that quietly.

What followed could be expected. When the ambushees stood up and opened fire, the road-bound troops were caught in a murderous flanking sweep.

This impromptu firefight developed two side effects which marked the entire maneuver.

First, an umpire attached to the invading force just happened to be standing in a position to detect the ambush at its outset. After the first glance, the umpire kept his eyes forward and let the situation develop naturally. What would have happened had he kept his head swiveled on the aggressor movement is problematical. There was, however, an odds-out chance that an alert invader would have noticed his interest in what appeared to be just a clump of grass.

And secondly, once the Blue force had been engaged, it lost no time through confusion. The troops dispersed tactically and returned the fire without *(continued on page 69)*

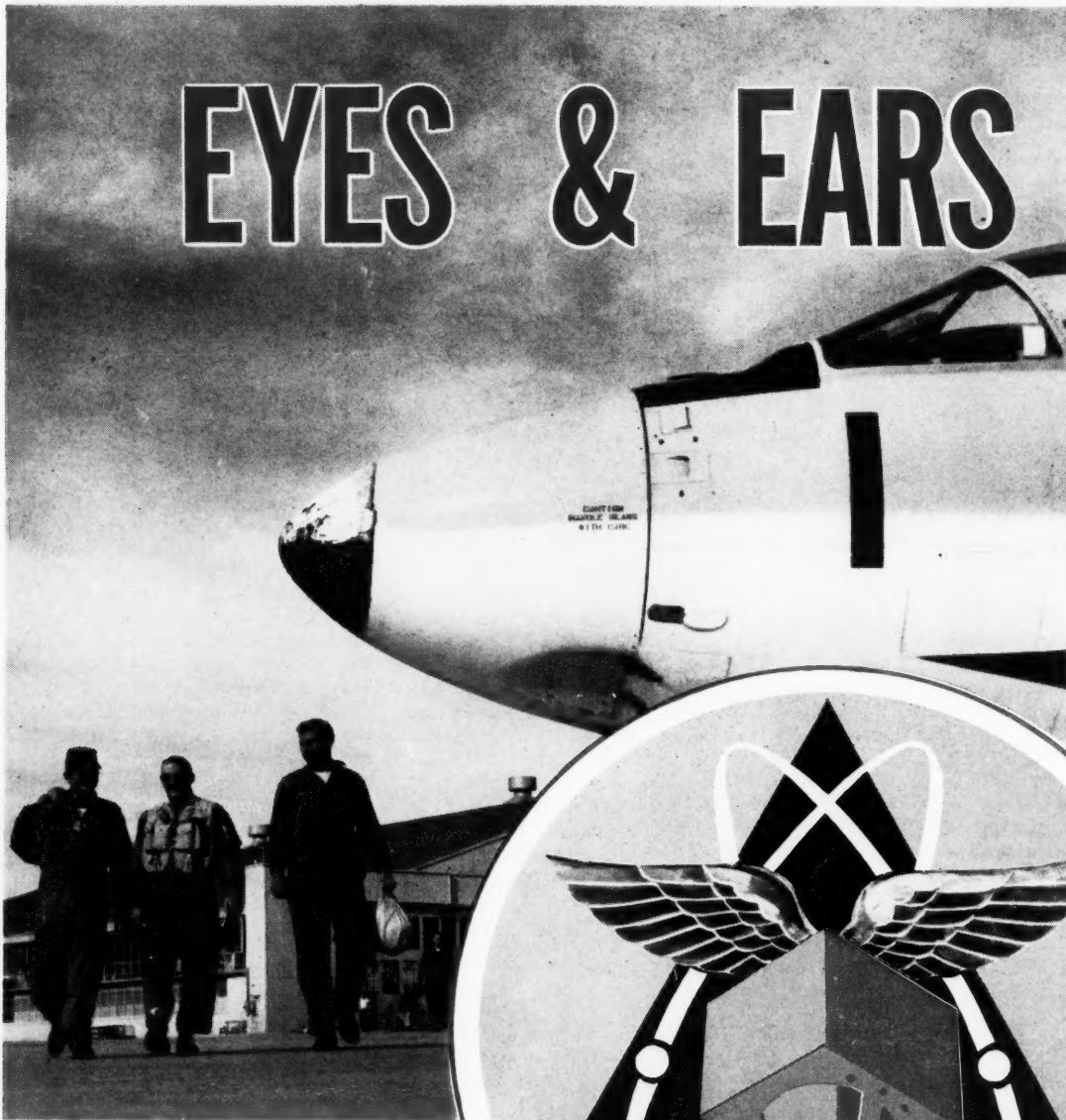


Photo by ASgt J. H. Webster, Jr.

Bellican guerrillas were coordinated by the Eighth Marines. They continually chopped at the invading

infantrymen, then withdrew to form other attacks. The aggressor force was composed of 1700 men

EYES & EARS



ASSgt R. Morgan, 2dLt Samuel Linderman and PFC O. Dodson prepared for a photo assignment



**Operating faster than the speed of sound, VMCI pilots
are trained to enter enemy areas and photograph them**



AMSGt H. C. Sheetz and LCpl Jack Cook checked some pictures with a stereoscope



Unit AEOs worked with plotting boards to solve navigational problems during training

HERE WAS a time when, if a division or wing commander needed photographs or soundings of a particular zone, he called upon VMJ (photo) or VMC (electronic) units to carry out the search. They were independent squadrons with independent missions. Today, they are one and the same and are called VMCJ squadrons. The two departments can work separately or together, depending upon the task.

There are three VMCJ squadrons in the Marine Corps. One is located at MCAS, Cherry Point; a second in the Far East; the third at MCAS, El Toro. The latter, VMCJ-3, is the featured unit in this month's *Leatherneck*. What can be said of one, generally applies to the other two—excluding, of course, geographic locations. One squadron is attached to each Marine Aircraft Wing.

Marine Composite Reconnaissance Squadron-3 (VMCJ-3) is a unit of Marine Aircraft Group-33, Third Marine Aircraft Wing. Headquarters is a large hangar at the south end of the El Toro Air Station. Because of the twofold nature of its mission, the squadron is, for all practical purposes, divided into two departments: photographic reconnaissance and electronics countermeasures.

On December 1, 1955, VMCJ-3 was formed. Two squadrons supplied the men and aircraft. VMC-3, located at MCAS, El Toro, united with VMJ-3, then recently transferred from MCAS, Miami. The new squadron was called VMCJ-3 and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Adams. From

July, 1958, to September, 1959, it functioned as the "eyes and ears" of the First Marine Aircraft Wing in Japan. It is again preparing to go overseas as a replacement unit. Flying is at an all-time high and all pilot supporting units are working long hours. On-the-job, six days a week, is a rule rather than an exception.

The F8U-1P *Crusader* is used by the photographic segment of the squadron. The electronic-countermeasures section uses the F3D *Skyknight*. The F8U-1P is a single engine, one seater, which can operate faster than the speed of sound. "Speed is essential during photographic probes," AMSGt Michael A. McKinney said. "It's necessary for a plane to get in and out of enemy territory in one fast hurry."

The *Skyknight*, although not capable of exceeding the speed of sound, is considered in the 500-600 mph class. Beside the pilot, this two engine aircraft carries an Airborne Electronic Operator (AEO) to handle its sensitive electromagnetic receiving instruments. "We can't compare in speed with the *Crusader*," AMSGt Milton S. Bejune said, "but our findings can require photo reconnaissance to see what our ears have told us."

VMCJ-3 is under the command of

Major John R. Gill. He took command from Lieutenant Colonel Glenn L. Rieder on March 1, 1960. Maj Gill, holder of the DFC and three Air Medals, entered the Corps in June, 1942. He experienced 79 combat missions during World War II and the Korean conflict. His exec is Major Robert W. Hoffman, a member of one of the earlier photographic squadrons, who has logged more than 6000 flying hours. In 1944, he was one of the first to attempt to get aerial photographs of Truk Island, a Japanese naval bastion.

Other department heads include Captain Kent A. McFerren, S-1; Captain Billy R. Standley, S-2; Major Mercer R. Smith, S-3; and Major Ted J. Foster, S-4.

"We are the airborne eyes and ears of the Marine Corps," Maj Gill said. "And, in doing so, we employ the fastest and best aircraft available."

The mission of VMCJ-3 is to provide air support of Fleet Marine Force operations by performing aerial photographic reconnaissance, airborne electronic and communications countermeasures, and airborne electronic reconnaissance. This mouthful of words means that they are capable of taking aerial photographs, they can interrupt enemy radar or communications, and can detect ground or air based electronic equipment.

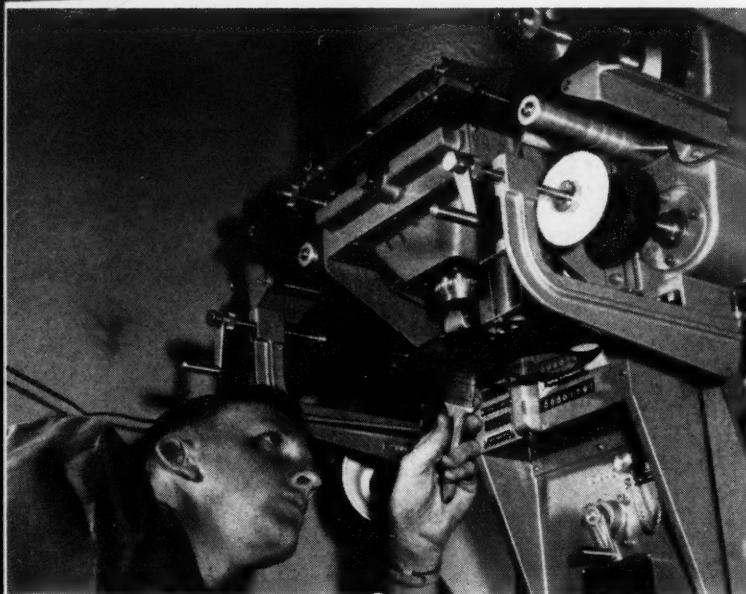
VMCJ-3 is capable of performing all squadron level organizational maintenance of assigned aircraft and organizational maintenance of assigned equipment. It also performs the supply and fiscal functions required for squadron operations.

by MSgt Robert E. Johnson

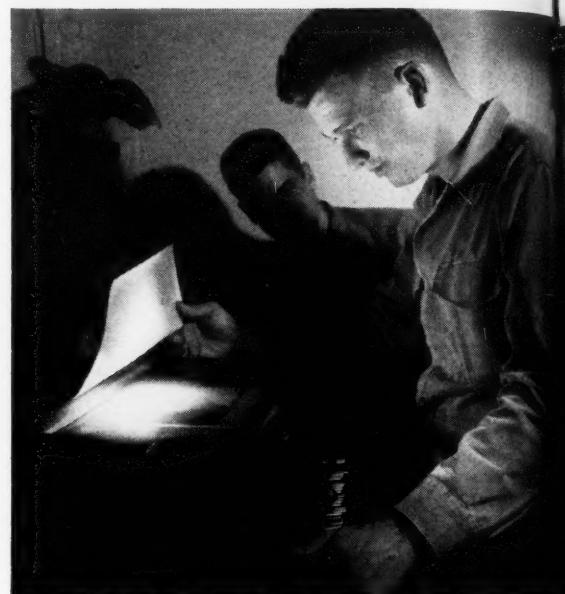
Photos by

AGySgt Charles B. Tyler

TURN PAGE



ASgt R. D. Lafler adjusted a 70-mm. photo printer which will automatically produce 25 prints from a single negative



ACpl L. W. Bell (front) and PFC W. Correa operated a contact printer in the unit photo lab

EYES & EARS (cont.)

In organizational breakdown, photo, avonic, engineer, flight line, flight equipment and AEOs make up the bulk of the squadron strength. Of the total of 196 enlisted, 55 are staff noncommissioned officers. The 14 AEOs receive flight skins, while approximately 15 other enlisted men qualify for pro pay.

Half of the phrase, "dress blues and tennis shoes," applies to VMCIJ mechanics who do wear tennis shoes when working on the flight line. T-shirts are acceptable but hats are not worn because of the safety factor. "They could be sucked up into the air intake and damage vital parts," ACpl David G. Cotton said. "Tennis shoes are worn so that the outer skin of the planes is not marred."

Before each aircraft goes into the air, it's given a pre-flight inspection; after a flight, a post-flight inspection. This cycle of inspections includes a visual check of everything in sight. Not only is it accomplished by the plane captain, but the pilot, as well. The flight line crews also direct the pilots in and out of their "tie-down" positions. After each flight, the craft is gassed and oiled and oxygen bottles are recharged in preparation for the next hop.

The individual shops in the Maintenance Section, i.e., engine, metal, hydraulics, safety and survival, para loft and flight line are the work horses of the

squadron. "They keep the aircraft in working condition so that the squadron can fulfill its assigned mission," AMSgt James M. Murtaugh said.

"After each mechanical correction," he added, "a team of specialists double-checks the completed work. There's no room for error. A mechanic not only has a million-dollar aircraft responsibility, but a pilot's life is also in his hands."

"VMCIJ units possibly offer the widest variety of aviation ground work because of the two types of aircraft—engines and systems. The two types of aircraft are different in many ways," AMSgt Murtaugh, maintenance chief, went on to say. "They use different fuels, oils, etc. The mechanics become specialists in one or the other, sometimes both."

With the addition of food service, medical, motor transport and utilities units, the squadron could operate separately from group support.

MSgt Alfred C. Petty, the squadron's first sergeant, is the senior enlisted Marine. He has been in aviation work for the past 17 years, but only since September, 1959, has he had any dealings with a VMCIJ unit. Most of his assignments were those of a line or engineering chief.

Because most work accomplished by VMCIJ-3 fringes upon classified operations and doings, all hands have at least an interim confidential clearance. Most officers and AEOs are cleared for secret or above.

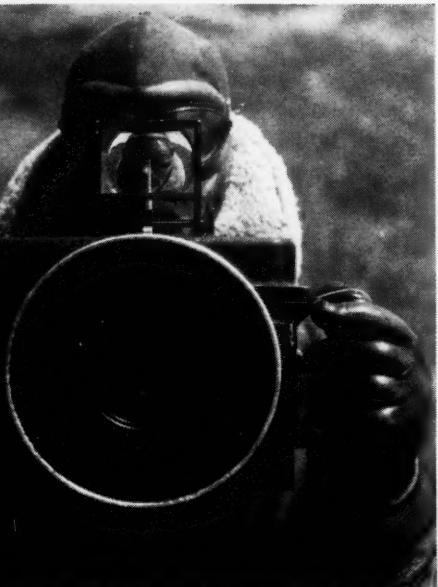
Once a year, squadron pilots qualify

aboard a carrier. "Before this training," First Lieutenant Kent V. Berchioli, assistant S-3, said, "we will be undergoing about two months of intensive touch and go training over ground. Each pilot makes approximately 240 passes using the mirror and Morest gear. When he goes aboard an aircraft carrier, he's well qualified."

Several of the pilots wear the 1000-mpm pin, making them the fastest photographers in the world.

The squadron's photographic section is headed by Captain Robert K. Slack. Personnel number about 35. AMSgt Harvie C. Sheetz is NCOIC, while AMSgt James M. Willard heads darkroom procedures. Sheetz has been in photography since 1933. He recalled taking pictures from blimps and the old *Curtis Helldiver*. "Then," he said, "the cameraman went up and did the job. Today, a pilot flips a switch and the cameras operate automatically. The man behind the black box is no longer necessary in the air. World War II was the beginning of photo squadrons and the end of flying photographers."

The photo section is divided into Laboratory, Camera Repair, Plans and Briefing, Materiel and Installation and Administration Crews. Plans and Briefing instructs the pilots on the type of mission, how to get in and out of the area, when to start the cameras, etc. Once on the ground, the Installation crew strips the cameras of film and rushes it to the lab where it is developed.

ing,"
chioli
nder-
ensive
ound.
240
rest
craft000-
testection
ack.
MSgt
while
mark-
in
called
old
the
job.
the
The
The
ranger
was
andinto
and
and
ef-
of
the
etc.
on
nd
de-

In 1933, AMSgt H. Sheetz, then a private, used an old, manually operated F-8 camera



AMSGt Sheetz, NCOIC, unit photo lab, displayed a high-speed K-17 camera which is mounted in aircraft

The negatives are returned to Plans and Briefing where they are captioned. At the laboratory they are printed and the cycle ends with the delivery of the required photographs to the requesting unit.

It was estimated by AMSGt Willard that the 400 prints exposed by a single aerial camera can be developed, captioned and printed in less than three hours. "We can work extremely fast," he said. "Our lab has developing, printing and drying machines which can speed the processing cycle beyond normal station lab capabilities. In a maneuver or combat situation, this lab would operate 'round the clock," he added.

During the pilot briefing by the Plans and Briefing department, the pilot is given a suggested speed and altitude. During the actual mission, however, he can vary speed and height because of haze, cloud patches, etc. The cameras adjust automatically. The two types used are the 70-mm. and the K-17.

Because of its unique set-up, VMCJ-3 is concerned only with the gathering of intelligence and counter-intelligence information, rather than aerial combat.

Camera runs are more exact than bombing runs. In the latter, a near miss can be considered as a good result. Not so in a camera run which may measure from 10 to 20 miles in straight and level flight.

Contrary to popular belief, not motion pictures, but still photographs are taken in the air. There are six camera

stations on an F8U-1P jet. A single camera can expose 400 individual pictures on a single run. They can work independently of each other, or together. The cameras can record ahead of, beneath or on either side of the aircraft; or all cameras can be combined for a horizon-to-horizon effect. The cameras operate by the push of a button in the cockpit.

"The aerial cameras are an integral part of the aircraft's system," AGySgt Onley F. Stewart said. "The cameras will operate faster than the airplane driving it." He mentioned that the 70-mm. camera can take individual pictures at 10 exposures per second. "Only research cameras operate faster," he added.

When extra wide areas need photographing, two or more aircraft can fly side by side and shoot overlapping areas. Overlap is about a 20 percent overlap of one plane's cameras range, with another plane. This is done also when there is no time for a pilot to go back and forth over a designated area.

Mounted in the aircraft the cameras are considered fixed installations. "Four types of film can be used," AGySgt Jack A. Little said. "They are black and white, color, infrared and camouflage detection film."

"Like the electronic parts, photo equipment is in package components," AMSGt McKinney said. "They are as simple to replace as the components in a flashlight. When tested and a section proves faulty in the 'go—no go' reading,

that whole section is replaced by another."

Pilots in VMCJ-3 practice constantly to attain the flying skill necessary in photo-reconnaissance. About 20 training hops are considered minimum in qualification. The average pilot makes many times that number before being rotated to an overseas station. Several have even attended photo school.

Given a map and a set of coordinate points, a pilot must fly to a target area, locate and film his objective, and return to base.

"The task of the Crusader is to get fresh information on what the other guy is doing," AMSGt Sheetz said. "In this accomplishment, it's not unusual for the pilot to fly hundreds of miles behind enemy lines. Strip photos taken are made into maps and used in later bombing runs." Sheetz referred to World War II and Korea when photo squadrons took pictures of landing sites months ahead of the landing troops. "Not only were these maps useful to fighter and bomber squadrons, but they were extremely helpful to infantry and artillery commanders as they moved inward from beach positions."

In the pre-assault, photographs of landing areas are taken as early as D-minus 90 days. The F8U-1P jet would fly over the "target area" at supersonic speed, relying on speed to go undetected and safe from fighter and ground cover. A single aircraft could accomplish the mission. The element of surprise is paramount.

"At an (continued on page 57)



RETIREMENT- and a civilian career

If you're a Marine about to retire, now's
the time to start checking on civilian employment

“WHAT WILL I do when I retire? When I apply for a job, will people look at me as if I already have one foot in the grave?"

This is the lament of many near-retired Marines seeking employment, but job opportunity for them in the future has never been brighter, according to the Retired Activities Section, Personal Affairs Branch, Personnel Department, HQMC.

Military retirement, unlike civilian retirement, is based on the number of years of service rather than age. As a result, most Marines at retirement age are in the prime of life, and can look forward to many more productive years. In fact, a typical Marine would not even consider retiring to a rocking chair for the rest of his life, but instead, would seek a new career as a civilian.

Employment after retirement means additional income, thereby maintaining the individual's present standard of living. This will be especially important

if he has children in school or other expenses which would make it difficult to get by on a decreased income.

Additional Social Security coverage will be gained if you did not accrue sufficient coverage during your military service. Employment will increase your monthly wage, thereby increasing the benefits you are entitled to at the age of 65. In addition, you may be able to retire from the job which you get, thereby adding to your Marine retirement pay and Social Security benefits.

Last, but not least, statistics show that the man who continues in active employment will live a longer and happier life. Most people are happiest when busy. You have led an energetic life in the Corps; if you stop working now, your mind and body may not be able to take it. For example, take the case of Mr. A and Mr. B. They both retired from the Marine Corps at about the same time. Mr. A went to work for a large firm and kept busy. Mr. B declined the field of labor and sat in the

by LCpl Pete Schinkel

A retiring serviceman's chances of finding a satisfactory career were never better

rocking chair to relax. Just a few years later, Mr. A was still working and doing a good job and was as healthy as ever. Mr. B was deceased. It has been proved that an active person will be able to adjust more easily in later life if he continues to keep busy. Some persons virtually kill themselves by taking life too easy after working hard for most of their lives.

Your chances for finding a satisfactory civilian career have never been more promising. The birth rate slump in the 30s is beginning to show in the employment picture. You would be unwise, however, not to recognize the fact that you are entering a highly competitive area where your success will depend on your initiative and drive.

You know your qualifications best; it will be up to you to decide on the type of occupation you are interested in and begin looking for it. No job is going to fall into your lap without effort on your part. Also, you probably will not be able to start at the top of your field, but will have to work up much the same as you did in the Marine Corps.

You may as well face the fact that few employers will feel that your military experience automatically qualifies you for the job you want. You will have to show him the relation between your work in the Corps and the work you wish to do in civilian life.

Now that you have these facts in mind, begin your preparations for a civilian career by asking yourself these three questions:

What civilian jobs are open to me and for which of these am I best qualified by my past experience?

How can I convince an employer of my qualifications?

Business and industry are constantly searching for persons with demonstrated administrative and managerial ability or technical skills. More than likely your job in the Marine Corps is related to some form of civilian occupation. You may ask, "How do I know what

civilian job is related to the work I do in the Marine Corps?"

You can find out by looking in the "Military Occupational Specialties Manual"—NAVMC 1008, and the "Dictionary of Occupational Titles." These should be in your base library, but if not, check with your local public library or employment office.

Also, available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., is a free pamphlet entitled, "Occupations, Professions, and Job Descriptions." It is a bibliography of occupation material—where and how to get it. It is prepared by various agencies of the Government, but does not cover Government jobs.

For those who wish to go into Government Civil Service positions, it is best to obtain information on the jobs available from the Director of the Civil Service Regional Office in the area where you wish to retire. Most of these positions are filled by appointment, according to the results of competitive Civil Service examinations. Upon passing such an examination, a veteran with World War One, Two, Korean Conflict, or certain peacetime service, will have his earned rating augmented by five to 10 points.

You may save yourself some confusion and disappointment by considering, in advance, certain basic restrictions on the activities of retired personnel working in Government positions, or with a firm doing business with the Government. It would be impossible here to cover all the provisions of law which restrict the activities of retired personnel, but the general context of the two more important restrictive laws are explained below. They are the "Dual Office Act" and the "Economy Act."

"The Dual Office Act" (Act of 31 July 1894 as amended 5 U.S.C. 62) provides that no person who holds "Office under the Government with an annual compensation of \$2500 shall be ap-

TURN PAGE



**Your resume should be prepared with
care, for it can make, or break, a job-hunter**



RETIREMENT (cont.)

pointed to or hold any other office under the Government to which compensation is attached unless specifically authorized by law. In effect, the "Dual Office Act" prevents a retired officer or warrant officer of the Regular Marine Corps from accepting employment with the Federal Government if his retired pay or the pay of the Federal Office exceeds \$2500 annually. This prohibition may not be removed by waiving retired pay.

"The Economy Act" (Act of 30 June 1932 as amended 5 U.S.C. 59a) provides that a person's combined retired pay for services as a commissioned officer and pay of a Federal Office cannot exceed the rate of \$10,000 a year. However, a person who is subject to the provisions of the "Economy Act" may waive all or part of his retired pay in order to accept Federal civilian employment with a compensation greater than \$10,000 a year.

Before seeking a position with the Federal Government, you should consider possible legal restrictions imposed by the two previously quoted laws which largely determine the conditions under which retired service personnel may be employed in the Civil Service. If you have found a position in the Federal Government which you want and there is any doubt in your mind as to whether you are violating a law by accepting it, you should obtain advice on the matter from your legal assistance officer *before* you commit yourself.

In evaluating yourself for employment, make a listing of your personal characteristics and preferences, your work history, your avocations and hobbies, and education. Then take all the information you have gathered on jobs and sit down and match your experience and interest with the jobs. If after this procedure, you are still unable to decide on the type of work for which you are best trained, go to your military counselor at the State Employment Office nearest you. In accordance with the "Serviceman's Readjustment Act" of 1944 as amended, the agencies give priority to veterans in counseling and placement services. They will go over your qualifications with you and help you decide on the position for which you are best suited. If you don't wish to go to the State Employment Office, where services are free of charge, private employment agencies also have good counseling and placement services for fees.

When you decide on the job you want and are qualified for, you should find out all you can about it. Make sure that it will be interesting for, chances are, you will be working at it for a number of years. Also be sure that you are confident in your qualifications.

The next step is to convince your prospective employer of your ability to do the job. In order to do this, you should prepare a resume. This is a brief summary of who you are, what you want to do and what you have done. There are a number of forms you can use in writing a resume; whichever you choose should be neat, clear and brief. Here is a sample:

**Be prepared to relate, from memory,
all your qualifying experience to the interviewer**

Name and address

Objective: The type of job or position you hope to obtain and the area in which you wish to work.

Work history: A chronological history of jobs and assignments you have held and a short description of each.

Avocational interest: Hobbies and interests which might help you either directly or indirectly with the job.

Education: School or schools you have attended and training programs you have completed.

Personal Data: Age, height, weight, physical limitations (if any), marital status, and number of dependents.

The resume should be sent to the prospective employer, accompanied by a letter of introduction, telling who you are, what you want and why you chose his particular company.

Remember, the letter and resume are your first introduction to the employer; from these he will evaluate your qualifications. Much care and thought should be put into the writing; it can mean the difference between a prompt interview and a polite, "your-application-has-been-filed" note.

If you do get the interview (and you should if your resume is interesting and impressive to your prospective employer) there are some things you should do in preparation. Study your qualifications and fix them in your mind. Review them so you will be able to answer any question about them promptly and clearly. Get permission to use for references, responsible and reliable

persons whom know you well. Learn as much about the firm as possible; this can be done by asking questions of the employees, reading trade magazines, company bulletins, newspapers and employees' handbooks. Small facts you may learn will be helpful to you during the interview.

On the day of the interview, be sure to be on time, even five or 10 minutes early, and dress in a conservative manner. Do not bring anyone to the interview with you, this will show lack of self-confidence.

Bring several copies of your resume with you. The interviewer may want to pass them out among other officials of the company. Also bring other pertinent papers such as, social security card, license, certificates and discharge papers.

At the interview, be confident, but avoid giving an impression of arrogance. Speak clearly, distinctly and directly to the interviewer. Answer all questions as accurately and frankly as possible. Be specific about the job you want. Don't imply that you will take any job they offer, for this will lead to the impression that you don't know what you really want. Ask questions which indicate a knowledge and interest in the company and its functions. Don't bring your personal problems with you to the interview, or the interviewer will think you are trying for the job out of sympathy, rather than on your merit. You know you have something to offer the employer; the interviewer hopes you have; but it is up to you to convince him that you're the man for the job.

END





Prior to the operation, the Reservists were divided into four platoons to study various types of 'copters with which they would have to become familiar. The course was conducted at MCAF, Santa Ana

COMPION RESERVISTS

by MSgt Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

AGySgt Charles B. Tyler

Members of the 82d Rifle Company,

**USMCR, participated in "Operation Small Unit Leader," which
familiarized personnel with leadership and helicopter employment**



Walking through both the embarkation and debarkation phases of the training was invaluable to the Pendleton-bound Compton Reservists



LAST MARCH, the 82d Rifle Company, USMCR, of Compton, Calif., conducted an air-ground exercise called "Operation Small Unit Leader." The purpose of this double-drill, which began at the Compton armory and ended in the barren hills of Camp Pendleton, was to stress fire team, squad and platoon leadership.

A secondary mission was to familiarize Reservists in the employment of assault helicopters. Whirlybirds from the Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif., were made available to the Compton Reservists for air transportation to Camp Pendleton.

TURN PAGE

HMC Allen, Capt Silverthorn, Capt Stewart and AGySgt M. Gutierrez observed a landing

COMPTON (cont.)

"Operation Small Unit Leader" called for the company to airlift to Camp Pendleton from MCAF and seize an objective.

During the first day's drill period (Saturday, March 12) at Compton, the Reservists studied maps, practiced hand and arm signals, cleaned weapons, were formed into heli-teams and readied blank ammunition clips. Fire team, squad and platoon leaders briefed their men on the high ground landing site, the type of terrain which would be covered and the final objective—a small "enemy held" aircraft landing strip.

Early Sunday morning, the Reservists boarded buses and trucks, and proceeded to MCAF, Santa Ana. Upon arrival, they were marched into a large blimp hangar building where they were briefed on the various types of helicopters used by the Marine Corps. The hour-long instruction also gave them a chance to climb in and out the HR2S, HRS, HUS and HOKs. They also walked through embark and debark drill.

First Lieutenants V. M. Lee, D. L. Ross, C. D. McRaney and Second Lieutenant R. Freeman answered all questions. They ranged from ditching, passenger load, speed and engine horsepower.

Captain Albert K. Charlton, Assistant S-3 with MAG-36, explained "Practically every week end we have helicopters in the air. Not only do we assist local Reserve units in drill periods, but we entertain visitors, both

military and civilian, frequently. On occasion, we are called upon in search and rescue missions or fire fighting." The commander of MAG-36 is Colonel A. T. Barnum.

Drill attendance was high for Compton's week-end drill. A total of 127 made the actual lift to Camp Pendleton, slightly more than 90 percent of the company's strength. "This air-ground exercise was extremely valuable to our unit," AMSgt Leonard F. Myers, Jr., I-I infantry chief, said. "More than 50 percent had never experienced a helicopter assault."

Four HUS helicopters ferried the Compton Reservists to Camp Pendleton from MCAF, Santa Ana. Following the aggressor lift, the three infantry platoons were flown in. Each flight (round trip) took approximately 40 minutes, giving each platoon ample time to capture the "enemy" air strip individually from the defenders.

The helicopters and pilots all belonged to HMR-361. The pilots, all volunteers for this Sunday period, included Majors D. A. McMillan, P. G. Sivert, Captain H. T. Terrill and First Lieutenants R. M. Cramer, J. R. Webb, J. E. Hayes, W. E. Wright and R. L. Boyer.

"Because most of the Compton Reservists had never worked with helicopters before, they were instructed to walk through embark and debark in order that they would get the most out of this training," Maj. Sivert said. "Emphasis was on safety, not speed. Correct procedures were stressed so that they would learn right the first time."

Weapons Platoon acted as aggressors throughout the assault. They were flown in first and took up positions

along all possible avenues of approach and on high ground beyond the Cristianitos Air Strip—final objective. They wore utility caps for identification purposes. The three assaulting platoons wore camouflaged helmets.

"USS Never Sail" was the landing site for the assaulting units. It was atop a mountain and from this high ground vantage point they could see Camp Talega and Camp Cristianitos. Their left flank exposed Camp Mateo, home of the First Marine Regiment.

"USS Never Sail" was so named because it is a frequent helicopter landing site. The ground is a series of ridge lines which resemble the limited "touchdown" space on an aircraft carrier's deck. The assaulting platoons made contact with the "enemy" within minutes after setting foot on firm ground.

In the attack, the rifle platoons fought mostly downhill. Fire team and squad leadership was the keynote in the movement to the airstrip. Harassed by the aggressors from two- or four-man defensive positions, movement was hampered and it prevented a headlong dash down the mountain. Each halt meant the assault of a fortified position.

Upon reaching the airstrip, the platoons stormed across the runway and attacked final enemy strongholds. They found these positions more heavily defended and squads were used with success in flanking and destroying the last remnants of the opposing force. The remaining few hundred yards were covered on the dead run by the assault forces.

As each infantry platoon finished its problem, its men watched the next pla-



Three rifle platoons were landed for an assault on a small aircraft landing strip theoretically owned by

the aggressor forces. The strip was located about one mile from where the Reservists had debarked

approach
and the
objective.
ification
platoons

landing
It was
is high
ould see
cianitos.
Mateo,
ment.
ned be-
landing
of ridge
limited
raft car-
platoons
within
n firm

platoons
am and
note in
harassed
four
eadlong
halt
d posi-

the pla-
ay and
s. They
easily de-
th suc-
the last
t. The
were
assault

ned its
st pla-



Members of the 3d Platoon, first rifle assault unit, were flown back to the Air Facility after they had successfully secured their objective

toon assault the objectives. The first and second units had the opportunity to compare avenues of approach, the flushing of machine gun nests, the flanking of strongholds and the strategy used in the final coup de grace.

"The aggressors, even though they remained in position throughout the three separate attacks, profited by the mistakes made by each unit," Captain Eugene A. Silverthorn, I-I, said. "As for the three rifle platoons, it represented excellent training for the fire team and squad leaders over rough terrain."

Compton Reservists meet on the second week end of each month. For the two-day training period, they receive four days' pay. Almost every second month, drill is held in the field. And, in order that individuals can keep track of the company's schedule, they all carry a wallet-sized card which lists all drill periods for the calendar year, and where the drill will be held.

The Compton Reservists and the I-I staff share ground and office space at the U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center. The building is located two blocks from the downtown district. Drills are attended by Reservists from nearby communities including Bell Garden, Downey, Gardina, Anaheim, Inglewood, Lakewood, Huntington Park, South Gate, Los Angeles, etc. Less than 10 of the company's strength can call Compton their home town. On rolls at the 82d Rifle Company are six officers and 136 enlisted men. The company breakdown includes

a headquarters section, three rifle platoons and a weapons platoon.

"Because we're in the middle of a large cosmopolitan area and have but a handful of Comptonites, it's extremely hard to identify our personnel with the City of Compton," Capt Silverthorn said. "We get around this difficulty by calling the Reservists the 'Hub City' Marines."

Compton is nicknamed the "Hub City" because it is almost smack in the center of a line between Los Angeles and Long Beach. Like the spokes of a

great wheel, spring the main arteries leading to any type of climate, industry or outdoor activities.

A city with an estimated population of 70,000, it is situated 10 miles north of the nearest seaport terminal of San Pedro and 12 miles south of Los Angeles. Nearby are beach facilities and mountain resorts, Marineland in Palos Verdes, Knotts Berry Farm in Buena Park and Disneyland in Anaheim.

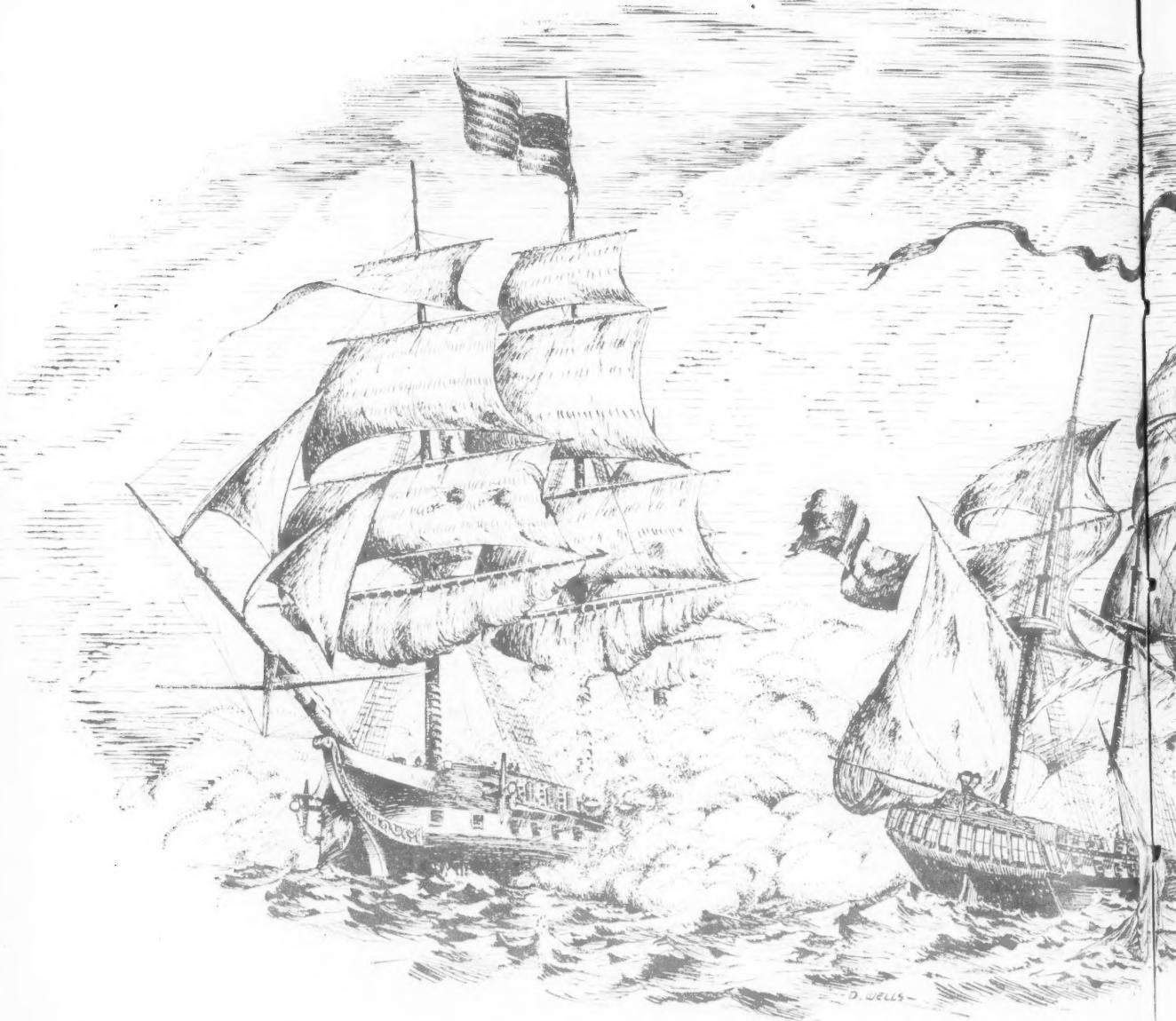
A fiction writer, experienced in making mountains out of molehills, could hardly create more obstacles for his characters than those faced by the city of Compton from its origin to the present. Floods, drought, financial depressions and earthquakes all but drove its people to other localities for their livelihood. The 1933 earthquake came as the city's hardest blow. Earth movement was as much as 14 feet in one direction, nine feet in the opposite direction and three feet up and down. Pavement piled more than four feet high and every public and business building was leveled.

The history of Compton began during the great California Gold Rush. Disappointed miners turned to other pursuits and the farming land south of Los Angeles looked like a paradise. Led by Griffith Compton and William Morton, a five-man scouting party looked over the area and made tentative arrangements to purchase the land. It was part of the famous Rancho San Pedro, a 45,000-acre tract granted to Don Juan Jose Dominguez in 1787 by King Charles III of Spain.

Although the town was originally named Gibsonville, after one of the tract owners, (continued on page 77)



At the end of the problem, aggressor forces and assault troops made their way to waiting helicopters which would return them to Compton



TIME IS A corrosive scoundrel dedicated, it seems, toward obliterating the histories of man. It must be assumed, for example, that prehistoric man used some form of water transportation in his worldwide migrations. Yet time has erased evidence of any such boats or rafts.

In the military sense, war chariots, the forerunners of wheeled combat vehicles, have been duplicated from drawings on vases or medallions. Time has consumed physical evidences.

But there is an antidote for the passage of time. It is reconstruction; man's ability to sustain his history by re-

building before complete deterioration.

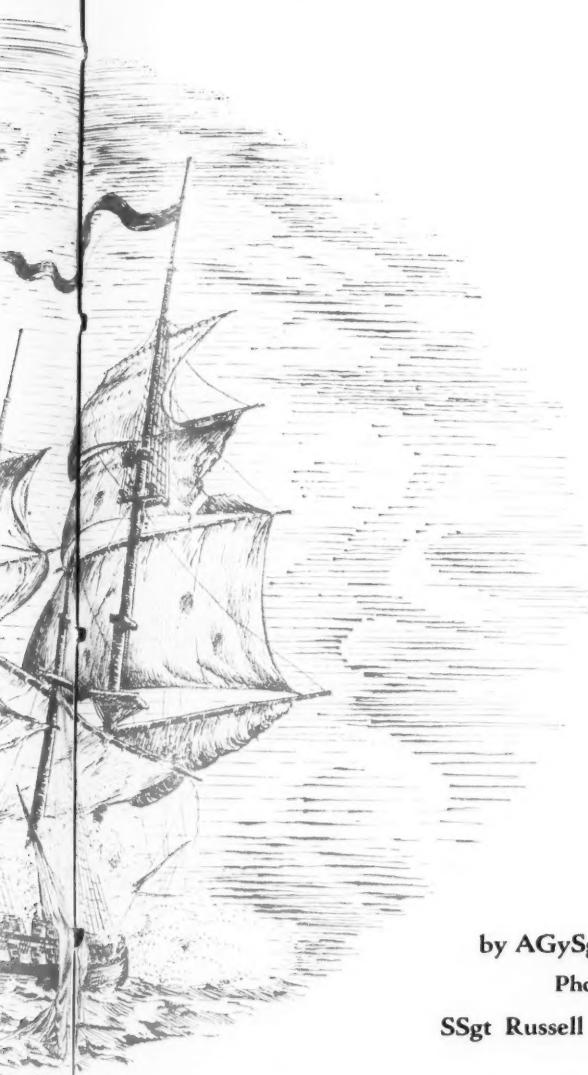
That antidote is being applied in Baltimore today on the *USF Constellation*. With each new plank attached to the ship's hull, time is pushed back a little and a paragraph of American history is being preserved.

The *USF* (for United States Frigate) *Constellation* is a paragraph worthy of preservation. She is a Naval ship older than the Navy Department itself and she has remained in commission longer than any other ship in the U. S. Navy. She has survived seven major wars and scores of international arguments. Yet, her original construction cost was 99½

million dollars less than the battleship *Missouri*!

In 1794, President George Washington and Congress authorized the building of six ships to protect American commerce from the piratical Barbary powers. Accordingly, the *Constellation's* keel was laid in Baltimore in 1795. Then followed a period of conflicting international peace and internal hassle. A hopeful treaty had been signed with Algiers, so Congress suspended all shipbuilding and settled into a long debate—over whether there was any need at all for a United States Navy.

Finally, in 1796, the Navy was saved



U. S. Frigate *Constellation*

After serving in seven major wars,
the Navy's oldest fighting
ship will be restored in Baltimore

by AGySgt Mel Jones

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

and work resumed on three of the ships, the frigates *Constellation*, *United States* and *Constitution*. To say "work resumed" is an understatement; the three construction yards (*Constellation* in Baltimore, *United States* at Philadelphia and *Constitution* in Boston) veritably raced each other down the launching chutes.

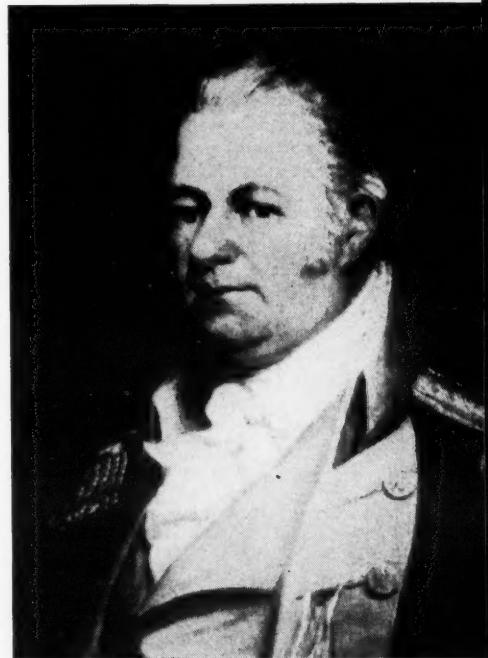
The *United States*, launched in May of 1797, was first to draw water. In September, the *Constellation* slid into Baltimore harbor and a month later the *Constitution* graced Boston waters. Therein lies the contention that the *Constellation* is America's oldest ship.

Though perhaps picayune in the span of history, she was commissioned a month earlier than Boston's frigate. The *United States* was burned at Norfolk in 1861.

There was no Marine Corps in 1797, so the *Constellation*'s skipper, Captain Thomas Truxton, persuaded an Army artillery officer to act as "lieutenant of Marines." Offering nine dollars a month for sergeants and six for privates, the Army-Marine recruited 40 men for his detachment.

After the Corps' establishment in 1798, there were United States Marines aboard when the *Constellation* sailed

TURN PAGE



Capt Thomas Truxton was the *Constellation*'s first commanding officer. He also helped build her



Lighted by a temporary electrical circuit, the berthing deck indicates the type of internal repairs needed to renovate the USF *Constellation*

CONSTELLATION (cont.)

into two of her most famous battles.

In 1799, a year after the start of the naval war with France, the *Constellation* engaged the 40-gun *Insurgente* off the West Indies and captured her for future U. S. Navy use. A year later, the 36-gun *Constellation* swapped cannon balls with the 52-gun frigate *Vengeance* off Guadalupe. In a five-hour night battle at pistol range, the French ship struck her colors three times; they were not seen by the *Constellation* crew. Finally, the crippled *Vengeance* withdrew from the battle. She and the dismasted *Constellation* barely made it to friendly ports.

Marines took part in both battles and

"contributed materially to the success of the operation(s)." Both times the detachment was commanded by Lieutenant Bartholomew Clinch, whose relationship with Capt Truxton is worth noting.

The captain appears to have been a bit contemptuous of Marines, noting on one occasion that he was "sensible of the unimportance of the Marine Corps." Yet, he held Lt Clinch in high regard. In fact, in 1800, when Capt Truxton was transferred to the command of the *President*, he attempted to take Lt Clinch along with him. Commandant Lieutenant Colonel William Burrows thought otherwise, and, in effect, told the imperious captain that HQMC would assign its officers.

Without Capt Truxton, but with her normal roster of Marines, the *Constellation* sailed to the Mediterranean in

1802 for an off-again, on-again campaign with the pirates of Tripoli. It was the *Constellation* which evacuated Lieutenant Presley O'Bannon and his Marines after they had successfully stormed Derne (Derna).

After being rebuilt in 1812, the frigate dropped down to Hampton Roads and ran headlong into a British blockading fleet. Throughout the War of 1812, British ships maintained a tight clamp on the Chesapeake Bay, forcing the *Constellation* to lie at anchor, bottled up.

During these years, the English tried time and again to capture the ship by boarding. They were driven off in every instance. Between times, the detachment of Marines was kept busy defending the Norfolk navy yards. On Craney Island, at the mouth of the Elizabeth River, the *Constellation*'s Marines augmented a garrison which drove off 4000 attacking British.

When peace again returned to the Chesapeake, the frigate sailed out into the Atlantic for 45 years of uneventful cruising broken by occasional trips to repair yards where she was "laid up in ordinary."

What were the Marines' duties at this time? A glimpse through ink-stained, early-1800 records would quiet the gripes of present-day, sea-going Marines.

Aside from regular guard and orderly duties, *Constellation*-era Marines were expected by many captains to perform duties of ordinary seamen and landsmen. Essentially, the Marines became



Orlop deck storage compartments surrounded the hatches to bilge (front) and brig (rear). Open door

at right fronted a closet-sized storeroom used by Marines. Stenciled frame markings are temporary

part of the ship's crew. When a ship became engaged, the Marines' primary battle stations were the "fighting tops" where they sniped at exposed personnel on the enemy ship's decks. Part of the detachment, however, was always assigned to the ship's waist to enforce battle discipline over gun crews. In addition, Marines were expected to repel boarding parties and guard captured ships and sailors.

For this, the average private was paid from six to 10 dollars a month. His sergeant major got \$17 a month. The Commandant traveled in more luxurious circles; he was paid \$75 a month.

If a *Constellation* Marine rebelled, justice was as quick as it was severe. He could be flogged, and often was. If he became drunk, his grog ration was cut which, in the eyes of many, was a fate worse than flogging. And at least one private was found asleep at his post. Sentence: "to walk post with iron collar and balls for two months."

As years progressed, however, discipline became less harsh. By the time the *Constellation* entered the Civil War, floggings were extinct. But so was the grog ration.

In February of 1862, the even-then-historic frigate was ordered to the Mediterranean for a little-known segment of the Civil War. She patrolled the Med for two years, protecting Union shipping from Confederate raiders. In 1864, the *Constellation* returned to Norfolk to commence her first tour as a receiving ship.

With age creaking her beams, the

frigate spent the latter 1800s and the 1900s being continually placed in and out of commission. For years, she hosted Annapolis midshipmen on annual get-acquainted cruises. Occasionally, she made a special trip carrying American displays to the Paris Exposition in 1878 and ferrying relief stores to famine-torn Ireland in 1880.

Even then, our paragraph of history was approaching senility. More and more, the *Constellation* went to sea under tow.

In 1893, she was assigned to Newport, R. I., as a receiving and training ship and remained there until 1946 with an occasional trip down the Atlantic Coast.

In 1940, the *Constellation* received her last homage. President Franklin Roosevelt recommissioned her and assigned her duties as administrative flagship of the Atlantic Fleet.

Six years later, the frigate was towed to Boston and berthed beside her younger, rejuvenated sister, the *Constitution*. And for the next nine years, lack of funds delayed the project of reconstruction.

Finally, on August 9th, 1955, the *Constellation* returned home to Baltimore for her final decommissioning. The Navy turned her over to the Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association, Inc., of Maryland.

But the Navy didn't forget their oldest segment of history. Today, Navy officials are working with the *Constellation* Commission in efforts to raise restoration funds. Appeals to the pub-

lic are being made and there is at least one program established to enable the *Constellation* to sit, in part, on everyone's mantlepiece. Souvenir medals, struck from thousands of copper spikes used in the original construction, are being sold at a dollar a medal. Aside from being mementos, the medals serve as lifetime passes to visit the ship.

Private industry the country over is responding to the frigate's plight. Her hull, originally made of live oak, cedar and pine, is being replanked with \$8000 worth of timbering from two West Coast lumber corporations. The Baltimore shipyard, where she now sits as a dismasted hulk, is reconstructing her at cost. Gifts ranging from paints to electric drills have been donated by American businesses.

Equally gratifying are the cash donations from people who value the retention of history. The money is being sent to the *Constellation* Committee, Baltimore, Md. The Committee is headed by Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz and his national vice-chairman is Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations.

Those interested in reconstruction are doubling their voluntary efforts lately. It is hoped that the *Constellation*, the only remaining Navy ship which took part in the Civil War, will be finished before next January when the Civil War Centennial commences.

It depends on money. So far, the sum of \$90,000 has been collected. It will cost a total of \$250,000 to preserve our paragraph of history.

END



Souvenir medals, struck from copper spikes used in the original hull, are being sold for \$1.00 apiece



Souvenir Medals Struck From Navy's First Ship

Good For Lifetime Admission to Frigate

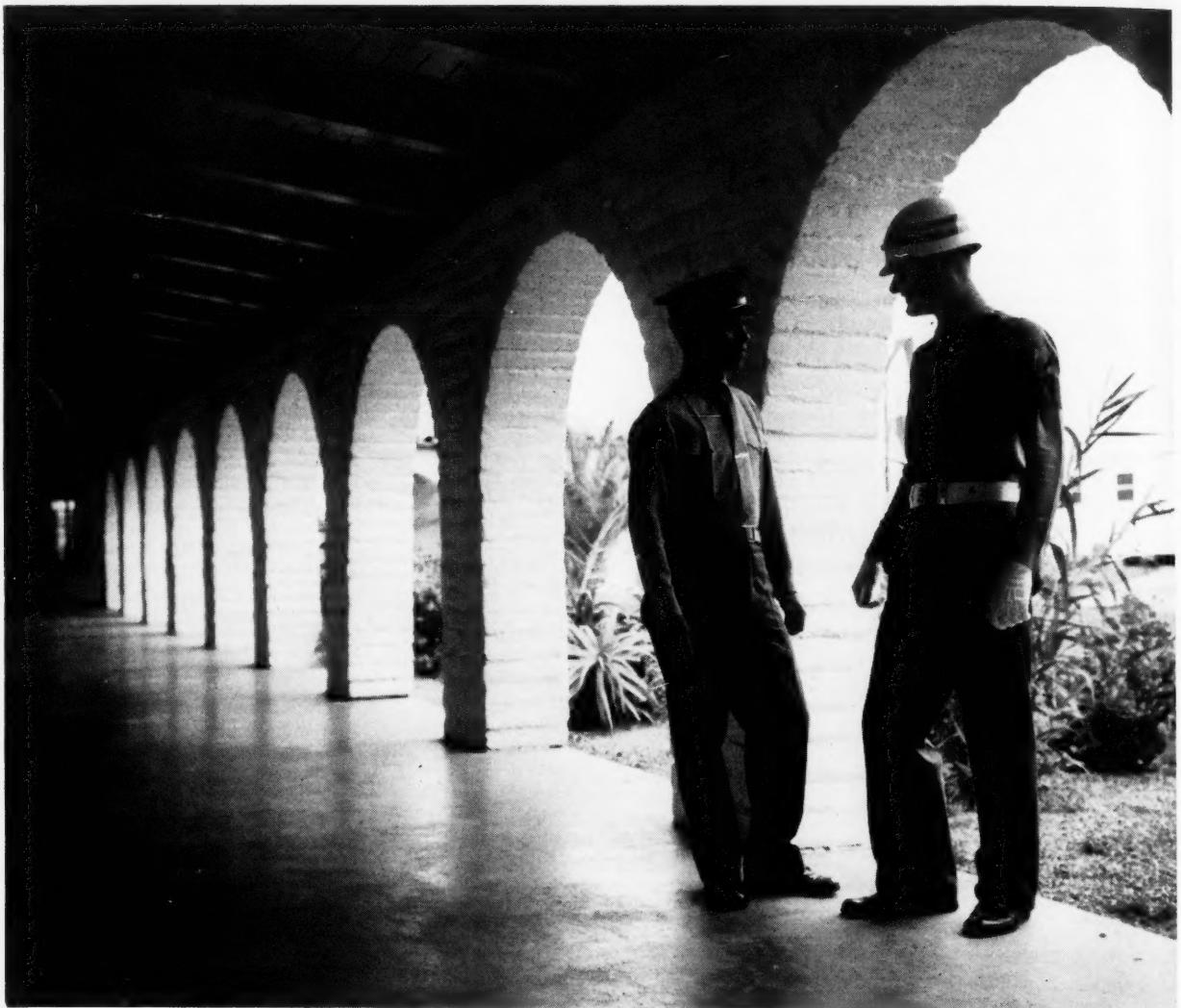
"CONSTELLATION"
BALTIMORE, MD.

I enclose \$..... to help restore the United States Frigate "Constellation". In return please send me.... "Constellation" medals.

Name

Address

City..... State.....



PFC F. Armendariz (left) and LCpl L. Connolly, port platoon guard members, conversed under the arcade which fronts their barracks

POST OF THE CORPS **FALLBROOK**

by MSgt Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

AGySgt Charles B. Tyler

MARINE BARRACKS, Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook, Calif., is located in the east shadow of Camp Pendleton. It is an Annex of the Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Calif., and is not a "satellite" unit of Camp Pendleton as many servicemen are prone to believe. It is one of a few Navy installations where Marines outnumber the Sailors, but not the Civil Service workers.

The Annex, headed by Commander Milton C. Sledge, covers 9000 acres of land, has 200 magazines and various buildings for the renovation, overhaul, transfer and stowage of ammunition and ammunition components.

The Marine Barracks was organized in 1942 to guard the Naval Ammunition Depot against sabotage and espionage. Its mission remains the same today, including a secondary re-

Organized in 1942 to guard the Naval Ammunition

Depot, barracks personnel are also auxiliary fire fighters

sponsibility as auxiliary fire fighters.

At various times during the war years, officers and enlisted men were often assigned special duty as guards for ammunition trains and trucks which were dispatched to numerous places within the U. S. During the latter part of 1944, six horses were used for the purpose of patrolling the outer fence line. Today, this is accomplished by jeep.

Since its activation, the station has been continually confronted with hazardous prairie fires which generally occur during the Fall and dry seasons. Often the Fallbrook Marines are formed into fire fighting details and on numerous occasions they have saved many thousands of dollars in homes and property, on and off the reservation.

The town of Fallbrook, located just outside the main gate, has a population of about 7000. It is nicknamed "The Friendly Village," and "The Avocado Center of the World." The rolling hills are covered with groves of avocados and fruit trees, acres of strawberries, tomatoes, peppers and other vegetables. Fallbrook produces 31 percent of all avocados grown in California, and in season, Marines assist in the harvesting for "liberty capital gains." Liberty routes include a two-hour drive to Los Angeles, about an hour's drive to San Diego and 30 minutes to Oceanside.

Major Robert "Q" Bekins, Jr., holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and Letter of Commendation with Combat "V", is Commanding Officer of the Fallbrook Marine Barracks. Prior to switching over as an infantry officer in 1953, he had logged more than 400 combat hours in single engine aircraft. He assumed command in September, 1957.

On one mission, his fighter was shot down by heavy anti-aircraft fire. He was attempting to silence guns on Rabaul so a flying boat could rescue a downed pilot.

"On May 31, 1958, the U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot became an annex of the Seal Beach facility," Maj Bekins said. "Since then, our mailing address has read—U.S. Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Fallbrook Annex, Fallbrook, Calif. It's been a bit confusing, especially with correspondence."

Assisting Maj Bekins are Captain Jack J. Hudson, exec, and First Lieu-



LCpl Connolly, Corporal of the Guard, adjusted the lanyards of the flagpole where honors are rendered to Fallbrook's visiting dignitaries

tenant Ralph L. Reed, guard officer. The lieutenant is an artillery officer, while Capt Hudson is an infantryman by trade.

The senior enlisted man is SgtMaj Otis B. Joyner. The five other staff NCOs are AGySgts Henry W. Andrasovsky, guard chief; Otto L. Neigenfind, chief cook; ASSgts Eugene E. Beier, property NCO; Curtis J. Morris, chief clerk; and William C. Thornberg, guard NCO.

SgtMaj Joyner, a former drill instructor, sea-going Marine and artillery NCO, is a veteran of World War II and Korea. His career began more than 21 years ago. When asked what he does during off-duty time, he answered: "Besides time spent with my family, I enjoy hunting and fishing." He hopes to join the California Forestry Service when he retires.

The Barracks is divided into two guard platoons, a headquarters, and a support and food service unit. The bulk of the personnel are in the guard and work a day-on, day-off schedule.

"The two guard platoons have approximately 30 men each," AGySgt Andrasovsky said. "The normal tour of duty at Fallbrook is two years, but a few old-timers have 30 months to their credit." Andrasovsky, who arrived in March from MCRDep, San Diego, where he served as a drill instructor and an M-1 rifle instructor, went on to say: "All new guard members spend about two weeks of snapping in before they actually go out on post."

The Fallbrook command totals three officers and 80 enlisted men. The OD is stood by Capt Hudson, 1stLt Reed and the staff NCOs. They assume their duties at 1600 on week days. "It is the

TURN PAGE

FALLBROOK (cont.)

guard officer who acts as OD during normal working hours," ASSgt Thorneberg said.

Platoon sergeants of the Port and Starboard Guard Platoons are ASgts Kenneth C. Brantley and Roy P. Colston. Sergeants of the Guard are stood by E-4s and senior E-3s; Corporals of the Guard by E-3s.

"The Sergeant of the Guard is always on the move," ASgt Colston said. "Most of his time is spent in a guard vehicle checking posts, on the look-out for unauthorized intruders or fires."

The Fallbrook Marines command has a three-gate responsibility, two roving patrols and several security area posts. The main and rear gates are 24-hour posts. Gate Three is operative only during normal working hours.

When not on a running guard, the Barracks works a five-day week. Working hours are 0800-1130 and 1300-1600. The guard is changed every morning at 0800.

Marine Corps training follows the standard pattern at Fallbrook. There are the usual eight-man drill periods, physical conditioning and training lectures. The off-duty platoon attends classes daily from 0830 to 1500, and when the men are proficient in studies and inspections, liberty call frequently sounds early. As an addition to the training program, Maj Bekins encourages his men to enroll in extension



PFC Larry F. Boyd, a gate sentry, checked a driver's identification at Fallbrook's main gate. Approximately 1300 autos enter the Annex daily

courses. Conditioning hikes are held every second week and at least once a quarter. All hands make the circuit around the 18-mile fence line.

All personnel attend regular fire fighting classes at the fire station. During actual fire calls or frequent drills, each Marine has an appointed task. They include driving one of the large fire

trucks, handling the fire hose or operating the lesser fire fighting equipment.

A running guard is scheduled only during holiday periods and annual rifle requalification. Every Summer, a range at Camp Pendleton is made available to Fallbrook. Pistol familiarization is accomplished at an on-station 10-target range. Last year, the Fallbrook Marines



Fallbrook personnel, helmet-clad and carrying their weapons at the ready, rushed from their barracks,

shops and offices during a "break-out" drill. The drill is sounded by oral commands and horn blasts



Fireman L. Bolton and Capt. H. Nelson hold regular classes on fire fighting and first aid procedures for NAD personnel



LCpl A. Hecimovich and PFC E. Knox wore colored goggles before they went on night duty

fired 100 percent qualification with the pistol and a creditable 97.9 percent with the M-1.

Guard mount is held every morning at 0720. The guard of the day also pulls Colors, which are located just inside the main gate. Besides the daily guard mount, once each month a formal guard mount is held. Music is usually furnished by the First Marine Division Drum and Bugle Corps.

Civil Services employees, Navy, in-transit Marine Personnel and their dependents pass before the watchful eyes of the men from the Fallbrook Marine Barracks at the Main and Rear gates daily. Prompt recognition and the obligation to admit or detain individuals for proper passes or approval is part of their exacting job. Courtesy and forcefulness are by-products during their all-important tours of duty.

Even though a vehicle may be properly tagged and the driver and passengers may be in the uniform of the day, all must show identification to the gate sentries upon entering or leaving the compound. This applies to locally stationed Marines, including the Barracks officers and staff NCOs.

To the skeptic, this procedure might seem drastic and unnecessary. Frequent questions to guards range from, "What do you have here, launching pads?" or "How silly can rules get, I'm wearing an identifiable uniform."

In answer, let's just say that there are no launching pads at Fallbrook and the identification rule is not a bit silly. It does, however, help one to appreciate

the vital responsibility of the Fallbrook guard.

Approximately 1300 vehicles pass through the Fallbrook Annex daily. The majority contain Marine personnel in transit between Camp Pendleton and their Fallbrook homes. Each automobile is given a card which lists the "do nots" while wheeling over Noble

Avenue. Each is logged in and out by time and number.

Noble Avenue is three and one-half miles long, stretching from the main gate to the rear gate which leads into Camp Pendleton. Motor patrols are constantly on watch for security violators and fires. Speed limits vary from 25 to 40 miles per hour and

TURN PAGE



Maj. R. Bekins, Jr., (head of table) holds frequent meetings with his staff personnel to work out solutions concerning command functions

FALLBROOK (cont.)



Cpl Michael Lamb, Sergeant of the Guard, held School for the port section. All sentries are briefed before assuming a watch

motorists are expected to travel at speeds near the limits. A "no passing" rule is in effect and vehicles arriving at one of the gates out of numerical order are not only detained, but searched. A "no smoking" law is also in effect while traveling through the reservation.

Not long ago, after his car had been involved in an accident, a driver claimed that he had been forced off the road by an oncoming car. Records were screened and it was found that his automobile had been the only one on the road at the time. When confronted



Pistol qualification is held each year at Fallbrook's own 10-target range. Every member of the guard

is required to become proficient with the weapon. Last year, the NAD personnel qualified 100 percent



Maintaining its own mess hall with facilities for more than 80 persons, the barracks mess boasts a very colorful salad bar

with this foolproof record, he confessed to reckless driving.

Those who are apprehended for speeding, passing, smoking, turning around, or having a flat tire, are subject to search, detainment and traffic court. Those experiencing flat tires need worry only when the spare is also found faulty.

Traffic court is held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1300. Maj Bekins and Lt Reed preside over each court. Those who suffer a driving restriction are forced to drive approximately 20 miles farther to work.

The roving patrols, which operate round-the-clock, are radio-equipped. They are in direct contact with the Sergeant and Corporal of the Guard, and the fire station. During evening watches, the drivers carry watchmen's time clock keys, which are used in areas of frequent checks. The vehicles are equipped with tachographs which moni-

at speed, time and stops. The patrols not only cruise the main roads, but the entire area. On occasion they are used in convoy work.

"Break-out" the troops can occur any time during the day or night. Not only the guard members respond, but all cooks, messmen, drivers and clerks, as well. "Often," Maj Bekins said, "we employ a decoy to keep the Barracks Marines on their toes. It involves planting an individual in a remote corner of the Annex and having him found."

Break-outs are sounded by the command, "Pull The Plug." A horn blasts and everyone seems to run as one to assigned posts.

A break-out is sounded in cases of emergency, fire, lost personnel, guard members who fail to report, or when individuals are seen walking or driving in unauthorized zones. In recent years, several wetbacks have been captured while trying to use Fallbrook as an undercover route to Los Angeles. Wild game is abundant at the Fallbrook Annex and it's frustrating to would-be hunters. Rabbits, coyotes, deer, pheasant and ducks are seen regularly, but since the founding of the Marine Barracks, hunting has been banned. "The unauthorized hunters are a big problem to us," Maj Bekins said.

When asked how long it takes to spot a "visitor," SgtMaj Joyner smiled and said, "No longer than 10 minutes."

During a break-out or fire drill, all gates are immediately locked. The troops can reach any point on the Annex in a matter of minutes. During an intruder search, helmets are worn and weapons are carried at the ready.

The Marine Barracks is almost a self-contained unit. It operates its own Exchange, mess hall, bowling alley, library, hobby shop, swimming pool and theatre. Clothing and equipment are regularly supplied from Camp Pendleton and Seal Beach.

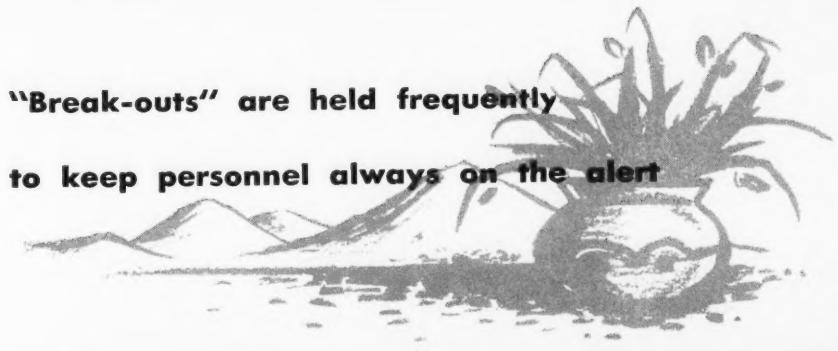
The original barracks building, constructed in 1942, had a large screened porch. This was removed in the Spring of 1959 and replaced with Spanish arches. Other improvements in the past year have included a fish pond, bell tower, cactus garden and the planting of flowers and trees.

Since Maj Bekins' assignment to Fallbrook, he has taken motion pictures of many of the sports events, visitor highlights, steak fries and building and ground improvements. "About every three months, they are shown and it's amazing how much the troops enjoy these films, even though they've seen them several times."

Other (continued on page 82)

"Break-outs" are held frequently

to keep personnel always on the alert



ACpl R. Arboneaux (stern) and Cpl M. Lamb tried their fishing luck at a nearby lake which is well stocked with bass, sunfish and crappie

Quantico Relays

Ten new records were set at
the Tenth Annual MCS Track Meet

by ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

CLEAR SKIES and warm weather greeted participants and spectators at the Fourth Annual Marine Corps Schools Relays, Quantico, Va., April 15 and 16, instead of the usual rain and cold.

Nearly 600 athletes, 19 of them independents, representing 61 colleges, universities, service, and club teams, vied for honors in the first major Eastern outdoor track meet of the season.

Bob Gutowski, outdoor pole vault record holder; Bob Bantam, shot putter; Bob Manning, sprinter; Carl Brown, hurdler; and Ed McAlister, distance man, were scheduled to return from an African tour in time for the meet, but they were delayed en route.

A wrenched muscle forced Al Cettolo, world record holder for the javelin throw, to withdraw from the meet after making only one toss. The throw, however, would have qualified him for the finals.

Previous track records fell like tenpins as jumpers, hurdlers, sprinters and tossers virtually made a clean sweep of the former marks.

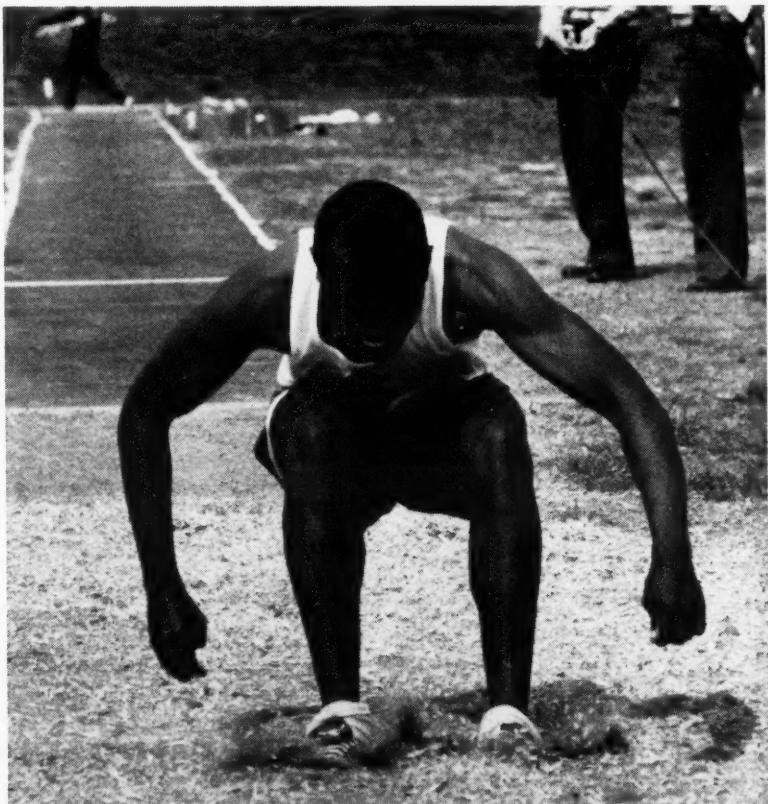
Dave Sime was scratched from the 100-meter dash because of ailing muscles, thus leaving Ed Moran and Hayes Jones in the spotlight.

Jones once set a world record of 13.6 for the 110-meter hurdles, one-fifth of a second better than the American mark, but his performance was bettered last year by Germany's Martin Lauer, who covered the distance in 13.2.

Moran is one of today's best pros-



Gerald Monkofsky threw the steel ball 54'6 1/2" to capture top honors in the shot put event for NYPC



William Sharpe, representing Shanahan C. C., sprinted down the hot asphalt, hopped, stepped and jumped, and set a new mark of 49 feet



Ed Moran, NYAC, led the field in the Butler Mile Run to set a new Marine Corps Schools mark of

4:04.6. Quantico's Peter Close took second place and Baltimore O. C. runner Bryan Wood ran third

psects to crack the four-minute mile and join the elite of runners. He's been clocked at 4:01.7.

Bjorn Anderson, Maryland, won the pole vault at 14'6". He had been tied with Dave Tork of Quantico, but captured the event on the basis of fewer misses.

Deacon Jones, ex-Iowan and 1956 Olympics competitor, took the 3000-meter steeplechase with little effort. He skipped to an early lead and increased his yardage at every turn of the track. At the finish, he was well out in front of the second place man, and had begun to lap the trailing runners.

Michigan State's Brian Castle, Jim Carr, Bob Lake and Willie Atterberry set a meet record when they beat out Pennsylvania State by 15 yards in the two-mile relay. Their time was 7:33.2. The previous record of 7:37.4 was also set by the Michigan State team in last year's meet.

The two-day event saw 10 meet records broken (seven the first day and three the second). Relays accounted for six of the 10 new marks.

Individual meet records were established by high jumper Bob Barksdale, 400-meter hurdler Josh Culbreath, and Alex Breckenridge in the 10,000-meter run.

Hays Jones, Eastern Michigan, was awarded the "most valuable athlete" trophy for his outstanding performances.

QUANTICO SUMMARIES

DISCUS THROW—1. Stewart Thompson, New York Athletic Club; 2. Eino Keerd, West Point; 3. Ed McComas, Baltimore Olympic Club. 164' 6½"

BROAD JUMP—1. Robert O'Brien, Manhattan College; 2. Winston Cooper, St. Johns; 3. John Buckley, Villanova. 26' 6"

HIGH JUMP—1. Robert Barksdale, Ft. Lee; 2. Richard Campbell, Pennsylvania State; 3. Henry Fields, Ft. Dix; 4. Robert Estes, University of Maryland. 6' 6"

400-METER HURDLES—1. Josh Culbreath, Philadelphia Pioneer Club and Lawson Smart, Morgan State (tie). 51.3

COLLEGIATE QUARTER MILE RELAY—1. North Carolina (Robert Dobbs, Louis Seaton, Walter Johnston, Vance Robinson); 2. Morgan State; 3 Montclair State; 4. Roanoke. 41.7

GOETTGE HALF MILE—1. Michael Caraffis, New York Athletic Club; 2. Frank Finnerty, Alfred; 3. Frank Tomeo, Fordham. 1:51.2

HAMMER THROW—1. Al Hall, New York Athletic Club; 2. Ed Bagdonas, New York Athletic Club; Bill McWilliams, Ft. Benning. 192' 5"

100-METER DASH—1. Walt Fillman,

Quantico; 2. Bob Brown, Pennsylvania State; 3. Jonas Speigal, Maryland; 4. Vance Robinson, North Carolina College. 10.6

COLLEGIATE DISTANCE MEDLEY RELAY (Division I)—1. Duke (Tom Bazemore, Dave Jones, Gary Weisseiger, Jerry Nurse); 2. Michigan State; 3. Pennsylvania State; 4. New York University. 10:08.2

COLLEGIATE DISTANCE MEDLEY RELAY (Division II)—1. St. Joseph's (Michael Marcheson, John Lieb, John Lynch, Stevan Whelan); 2. North Carolina State; 3. LaSalle; 4. William and Mary. 10:28.7

100-METER HIGH HURDLES—1. Hays Jones, Eastern Michigan; 2. William Johnson, Maryland; 3. Russell Rogers, Maryland State; 4. Leon Praz, Villanova; 5. Charles Hammock, Villanova. 13.6

DISTANCE MEDLEY RELAY—1. New York Athletic Club (Michael Caraffis, Bruce Lockerbie, Edward Moran, Peter McArdie); 2. Quantico; 3. Baltimore Olympic Club; 4. Philadelphia Pioneer Club. 9:55

SPRINT MEDLEY RELAY—1. New York Athletic Club (Paul Erving, Grant Scruggs, Michael Caraffis, Stephen Morris); 2. Duke; 3. Philadelphia Pioneer Club; 4. Shanahan C.C.; 5. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 56)

the weapon was a mess



AN OLD GAG in the Corps tells about one of the mechanics who worked in the shop of the Wright Brothers. The story has it that, toolbox in hand and grease on cheek, one Samuel Ashmeade presented himself at the recruiting office, explained his desire to enlist and recounted his part in the sensational events just reported from Kitty Hawk. The recruiting officer who interviewed the mechanic thrust forth his hand and expressed the Corps' gratitude at being

... but both sides fought hard for it

by Frank Scott York

selected by a man of such advanced technical skill. Then, turning to a sergeant, the officer announced, "Sign him up. We're short of cooks."

Mess Sergeant Barry Crow had heard this story many times and smiled indulgently. For he was a cook; a man whose name, in civilian life, had been known with affection and respect to gourmet societies, visiting royalty and the man off the street with ten dollars to spend on an omelette. He had headed the vast kitchens of New York's most exclusive hotel and had been paid, not by the hour, but by the stir of a soup spoon.

The Corps' modern approach to assignment of new personnel insures minimum chance of any repetition of the Kitty Hawk mechanic's experience. (who, incidentally, made a hell of a fine cook). Barry Crow was promptly put into one of the galleys of the Corps' oldest division, as head cook. At least he was put there after flunking miserably out of motor transport.

Crow's kitchen in action was a thing of beauty to behold. He maintained an iron discipline over his charges and the lowliest pot-wallopers came to believe a greasy skillet was as damaging to his country as a defective nosecone. The cooks, under Crow's steely-eyed observance, were so quick, efficient and confident in front of their stoves, the onlooker was reminded of the operating room of a hospital.

Crow would perch on the edge of a gleaming chrome table, the Head Surgeon, and murmur, "A little more basting on the south end of the roast, Harry. Joe, we are *creaming* the potatoes, not drowning them, and add a pinch of paprika in twenty-four seconds. Peters, you are a new man and you might as well learn, in my galley, we do *not* dip our fingers in the hard-sauce. Montedoro, another quarter-cup of coffee in the joe pot and stir clockwise—the reverse, as I've told you, tends to confuse the steeping process . . . no, I don't know why except that the coffee bean, even as you and I, has a soul. . . ."

And shortly, several hundred men would seat themselves in reverent awe

to gorge themselves on another of Mess Sergeant Crow's culinary triumphs.

It is not a normal situation for fighting men.

After a month, Colonel Riker himself, with sadness but resolve, sent for Sgt Crow. The colonel was a man who had fought proudly and well in almost all corners of the earth. He was, in his own right, an expert too and it pained him to chastise another expert; a man who did his duty too often and too well.

"Sit down, Sergeant; have one of my smokes."

"Thank you, sir, I don't smoke." The colonel nodded understandingly. "Bad for the taste buds, eh?"

"Yessir. An expert rifleman cannot fire expert with his eyes closed."

"An apt comparison. Sergeant, I must speak frankly and it pains me. Your cooking is throwing a king-sized cog in the machine of my command."

"My cooking, sir?" Crow said incredulously. "If you mean the liver dumplings I prepared last night, I apologize. They were a trifle too moist, but then the rain we've been having has increased the humidity and I failed to allow for it"

"It's not that, Sergeant," the colonel said sadly. "In fact, as a man who would have once swooned at the thought of 'liver dumplings' I can only say I ate nine of them last night. Therein lies our problem."

"I'm afraid I don't understand, sir."

"Do you see this belt, Sergeant? It is a new one. The old one I had to discard because, at the moment, it would have difficulty encircling my neck much less my waist. I am not alone. The entire company has become a gluttonous crowd of overweight, wheezing, red-faced old men. If we were sent into combat tomorrow the enemy could remove the sights from his rifle; all he'd have to do would be point and fire with certainty of hitting *someone*."

"I've noticed," Crow said, nodding slowly, "it takes the chowline twice as long to pass the serving tables."

"Exactly. Because the chowline takes up twice the room it used to. We train hard, as you know, and there is no

shirking, but the calorie is becoming a bigger problem than the beatniks who have somehow slipped through our recruiting setup. In short, Sergeant, I must ask you to prepare simpler, less glamorous meals."

"But, sir, I merely make use of the provisions afforded by the government."

"I know that, but—well, maybe it's impossible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but you, Sergeant, could undoubtedly create one hell of a slum-gullion from that same pig's ear."

"The French do amazing things with

TURN PAGE



WEAPON (cont.)

a pig's ear," Sgt Crow agreed enthusiastically. "You mince finely, roll in a bowl with bayleaf and one part bread dressing, add a smidge of crushed garlic . . ."

"Hold on, Sergeant," Col Riker pleaded. "That's just what I'm talking about. You are familiar with our obstacle course?"

"Yessir," Crow said, puzzled at the change of subject.

"And the fence the men must crawl under before hitting the bayonet targets?"

"Yessir."

"Well, yesterday," Col Riker said in pained tones, "four of our men got hung up under that fence. Wedged tighter than a liberty bus on Friday evening. In full view of the commanding general, they had to be pried out by the ankles."

Sgt Crow looked down at his knees with an air of mournful distress. "I'm sorry, sir."

"And so am I, Sergeant. My wife tells me I no longer fight past campaigns in my sleep, I recite poetry."

"Poetry?"

"Yes. Such as, 'Beef Stroganoff and shinbone stew, candied tomatoes and cheese sauce, too'."

"I'm dreadfully sorry, sir," Crow said, shaking his head.

"You'll ease off on the rich stuff then?" the colonel said. He bore the

his head. "In another galley those same ingredients might come out as scorched hamburger, lumpy spuds and burnt-crust pie."

"It's all in the preparation, Colonel," Sgt Crow agreed.

"Well, that will be all for now, Sergeant. This has not been the most pleasant duty I've performed. But the good of the outfit says it must be. No more fat cats in my command." Col Riker pinched his jowl and added morosely, "and that will go for everyone."

* * *

Sgt Barry Crow, the Marine, was a man who obeyed orders and he did so, despite the silent, persistent nagging of the gourmet's chef, Barry Crow. His assistants, who had absorbed something of the sergeant's culinary pride, were vastly confused at the abrupt change in their boss.

"You said no sauce for the asparagus, Sarge?" Gellington said incredulously the day following Crow's interview with the colonel.

"No sauce," Crow muttered. "And Montedoro, stop rolling your eyes and saying '*magnifique*' over those cutlets."

"But you always do, Sarge," Montedoro said, bewildered.

"Not any more. From now on we merely feed the troops, we do not line their insides with hidden calories. It's their own fault; they got fat on me."

"The ungrateful gluttons," Gellington snarled. "It serves them right."

"And I can't say '*magnifique*' any

Montedoro whimpered.

"No."

"A smidge of crushed-herb oil?"

"No. Nothing."

"Just plain *take it off the fire?*" Montedoro said piteously.

"I'm watching you like a hawk," the sergeant threatened.

Montedoro, who had performed mess duty half a hundred times since Korea, and up till now had been enjoying it for the first time, threw up his hands and shouted, "I'd rather make the march from the reservoir again than see this happen . . ."

"I'd sooner lose my stripes," said Pvt Gellington.

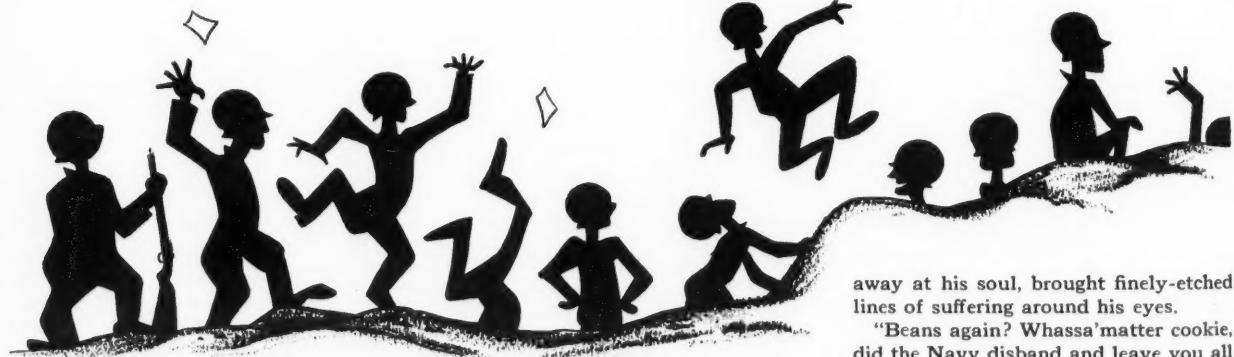
"I'm not gonna ship over next week," Harry Slocum said with a catch in his voice.

Barry Crow turned to the window so his charges couldn't see the emotion on his face. You, he thought bitterly, are merely children who have been deprived of their crayons. I, on the other hand, am Rembrandt without an easel . . .

And so the men of the company went back to plain and simple, though hearty fare and, at first, the griping was a wonderous thing to behold.

Barry Crow, who had been "your excellency" to several hundred grateful men now became the proverbial, time-honored *belly-robbet*.

The remarks made in chowline ate



expression of a man who almost hoped, for once, his order would be refused.

"Immediately, sir. Except for this evening's chow, which is already being prepared."

The colonel's hand trembled noticeably. "Tonight's chow? What are you preparing?"

"Beef A La Lindstrom—that's Swedish meatballs, sir, with potato dumplings and a butter-garlic sauce. Topped off with cherry cobbler."

"Ah," the colonel sighed. He shook

more?" Montedoro asked sadly.

"No," Crow said. "And the joe no longer has a 'full-bodied-aroma', it merely smells good. And stop calling each other, 'garcon.' And no more side bets on the kind of herb I use in the gravy, because there won't be any more herbs. There may not be any gravy either, if the men don't take off the baby fat." Crow's strong jaw quivered and he added hoarsely, "Montedoro. Take the meat off the fire."

"Just a dab of garlic salt, Sarge?"

away at his soul, brought finely-etched lines of suffering around his eyes.

"Beans again? Whassa'matter cookie, did the Navy disband and leave you all they had?"

And, "Last Sunday it was French toast; this Sunday it's American burnt bread."

And, "Sarge, do I win a prize? My stew has a piece of meat in it."

And, "This is a great meal for a fighting man, and I'll prove it by fighting whoever threw it together."

Sgt Crow began to feel he had a built-in wince. He took to sitting on a G.I. can behind the mess hall during chow, cracking his knuckles and staring disconsolantly into space. Pvt Montedoro joined him one day, during a par-

ticularly uninspired chow of creamed chip beef on toast. Crow was particularly morose; he was aware of what unholy name this concoction had been tabbed by some disgruntled Marine back in Revolutionary War days.

"Sarge," Montedoror said thoughtfully, "I've been thinking."

"That in itself," Crow growled, "should set little red lights to flashing in the Pentagon."

"Have you noticed the colonel was right? That the troops are again getting the lean and hungry look, since the chow has gone back to G.I. issue?"

"I've noticed," Crow sighed. "My mistake was in thinking a bunch of chow hounds like we have would be intelligent enough not to abuse the fruits of my genius. They had to shovel it in until their eyes bulged, instead of savoring each morsel and leaving the table still a bit hungry. Which is the highest tribute a true gourmet can pay."

"Yeah, but a bunch of guys who have

umphantly, "What better incentive for them to put up the best showing in the field, than the thought of one of your glorious chows waiting for them upon return? I'll bet the colonel himself would go for the idea."

"Yeah," Crow said slowly. "I'd be really helping them show up the other company wouldn't I?"

"Show 'em up? Why, they'll walk all over those clowns. We are supposed to capture a bunch of real estate which the other company will be holding. If we provide a printed menu for our guys to carry with them as a reminder of what's waiting for them, why, they'll sweep the enemy into the next state. And you, Sarge, you will be the inspiration and make Corps history. For it will prove to the Great White Fathers' in Washington that one great cook is more powerful than ten thousand of the enemy. A man will always fight for flag and country, but throw in a side order of pork balls in tomato sauce,

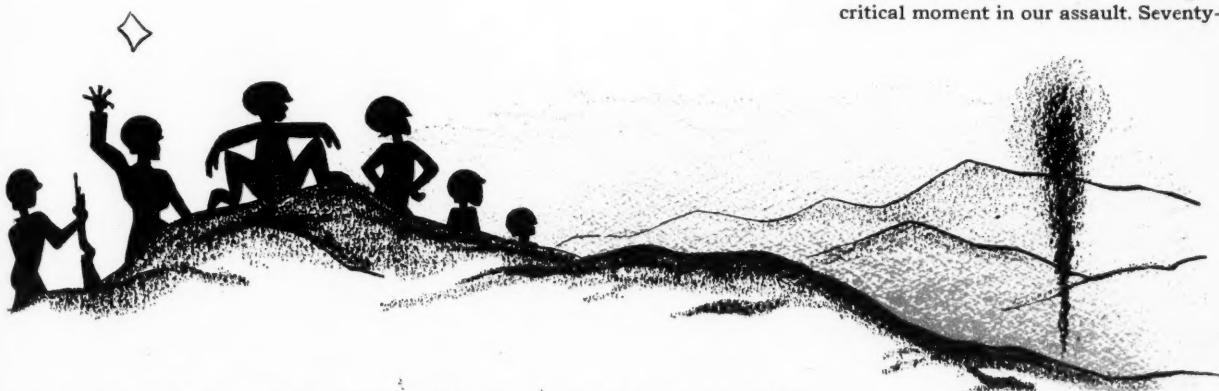
more. The most I'd hoped for was Sauce-Seasoner."

* * *

Col Riker heard Crow out in deep, silent thought. "A stimulating suggestion," he said slowly when the sergeant had finished. "Sort of like holding a carrot in front of the rabbit's nose. Or in this case, raw meat in front of the tiger."

"Or, to be literal, sir," Crow said softly, hypnotically, "barbecued sirloin steak with a secret sauce of my invention, which once caused the head of a French gourmet society to renounce his citizenship and title to await his turn on the immigration quota. And to go with it; yam popovers, whipped cream-beaten biscuits and"

"Enough," the colonel said tremulously. "I don't think there's anything in regulations to prevent our -uh- rewarding the men for extra effort. And I'd give an eye tooth to beat out Bullet Applegate's company in this exercise. He and I have been competing for years at this sort of thing. I recall, during last year's maneuvers, he had one of his men holler, 'mail-call!' during a critical moment in our assault. Seventy-



been sweating on the drill field all day ain't gourmets, they are plain, hungry joes with empty lister bags for stomachs."

"Looks as though you are right. So what's your point?"

Montedoror peeled the wrapper off a candy bar and popped it into his mouth. He looked apologetic and said, "No offense, Sarge, it's just I can't stand that chow tonight; you know, they call it"

"Don't!" Crow commanded. "I don't want to hear it again."

"Yeah. Well, anyway, here's my idea. You know we go in the field next week for a combat problem against another company. It'll be C rations and hard-tack for almost five days. Right?"

"And good enough for them, too."

"The men will be honed to a fine edge. They'll be starving Right?"

Sgt Crow nodded without interest.

Montedoror sucked a fragment of cashew from his teeth and said tri-

with a sour cream meringue pie and he will walk on his hands over hot coals"

Crow sat for a long, tense moment, his features gradually brightening. "It's only one meal, of course," he murmured, "but with a week to plan it, to improvise, to revise, to create one epic" He looked up at Montedoror. "Monty, I shall speak to the colonel at once. Your idea is *magnifique*."

"Thank you, Sarge," Montedoror said modestly.

"And for this meal," Crow smiled, "I am creating a new title in the kitchen. A position of importance and authority."

"For me?"

"For you," Crow nodded. "Monty, if this deal goes through, for this one, great meal, you are to be the *Head Herb and Spice Man*."

Montedoror's eyes squeezed tight with emotion and when he spoke his voice was thick with feeling. "I could ask no

five of our men leaped out of the bush and were captured."

"Very clever, sir."

"That isn't what I told him. But anyway, go ahead with your plan, Sergeant. It will have to go without official recognition though. Have your men pass the word in the chowline; if we do well next week in the field—and I mean *complete* victory—you have a free hand with next Saturday night's chow."

"And the mimeographed menus for them to carry into battle?"

Col Riker smiled blandly. "You have access to a machine, don't you? That's all I'll say."

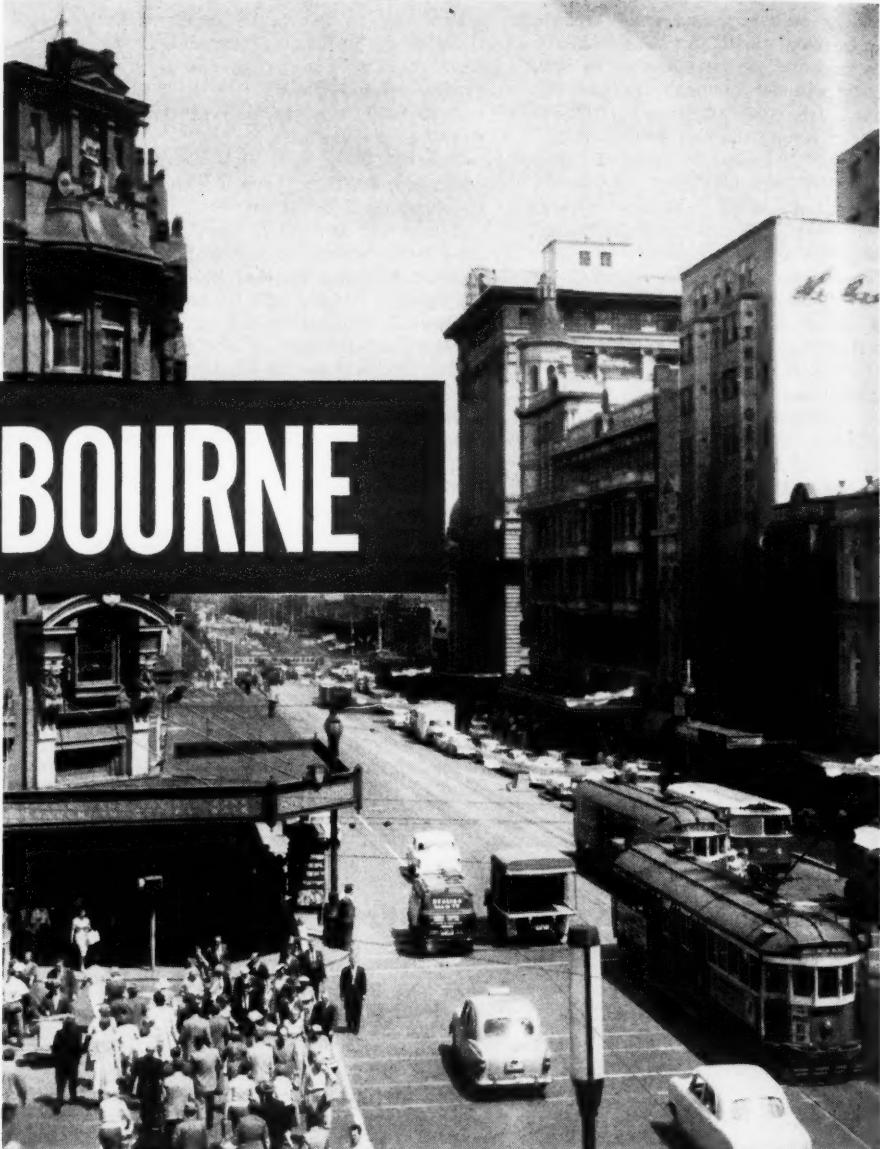
"It's enough, sir," Crow said gratefully. "I shall (*continued on page 83*)

RETURN TO THE ISLANDS

MELBOURNE

by Robert C. Hayes

(Photos by Author)



The corner of Swanston and Burke Streets, central business area of Melbourne, has not changed much since World War II

OF ALL THE "liberty towns" in the world where Marines have landed and taken the situation well in hand, Melbourne, Australia, will long be remembered as one of the best. It was here that the First Division won the hearts and respect of Australians as the Marines rested, recuperated and reorganized after the bloody Guadalcanal fighting, before embarking again for New Guinea and Cape Gloucester.

In the memorable words of Lieutenant Colonel Frank Hough, Marine Corps historian and author, Melbourne "was the most pleasant interlude in our

overseas service, and for many it was the most enjoyable period of their lives . . . Seldom if ever in the annals of war have troops of another nation received a welcome so spontaneous, so unaffected, so sustained . . . The Marines never wore out their welcome in the nine months they were stationed there."

Seventeen years later, Melbourne still holds the U.S. Marines in the same high esteem and affection. Remembering the war, the hospitality and enthusiasm its residents accord a returning veteran is just as spontaneous as though it were 1943 all over again.

Postwar Melbourne has changed but little in the intervening years. To be sure, it has grown from a million-and-a-quarter persons to more than one-and-three-quarter-million population . . . modern glass-and-aluminum skyscrapers are puncturing the horizon . . . and new residential districts have pushed its environs 'way out past Balcombe and Mt. Martha where the Fifth and Seventh Marines were camped. But the old landmarks like St. Kilda beach, Flinder St. railway station, the Yarra River and Albert Park are just as familiar as they were during World War II.

Two former Marines of "E" Com-

pany, Seventh Marines, Dale Bruce and Richard Newland, said that Melbourne's U.S. Ex-Servicemen's Club of 300 members now has about 40 Marines who have married Australian girls and returned there to live. Bruce, himself, is manager of Downyflake Cafe on Swanston St., only a half-block from the Flinder St. railway station, while Newland is a laboratory technician with A. G. Healing Ltd. at 203 Racecourse Road.

The daughters and younger sisters of girls known to World War II Marines still frequent Luna Park's roller coaster and ferris wheels and swim on sunny days at nearby St. Kilda beach (which Australians pronounce phonetically, Stkilda). The main difference is the absence of uniforms. The 10-foot-tall "Chloe" painting continues to draw admiring glances from patrons of Young & Jackson's bar opposite the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. Camp Pell near the zoo, where U.S. and Australian soldiers were bivouacked, is the site of a new Children's Hospital, and a new covered wing was added to the big cricket grounds stadium, around which the First Marines were encamped, when Melbourne was host to the 1956 Olympic Games.

Wartime censorship prohibited newspapers from mentioning the Marines' presence while they were there, but when they shoved off later in 1943 for the capture of Cape Gloucester off New Guinea's coast, a columnist summed up Melbourne's warm feelings:

"The Marines may be said to have taken possession of Melbourne. In the streets they were distinguished by their smart appearance, by the proud little

TURN PAGE



Flinder Street railway station was the "jumping-off" point for Marines who pitched liberties in Melbourne from outlying camps



A Marine detachment from a United States warship marched in the May 15, 1957, celebration of Melbourne's Coral Sea Day



Schoolgirls use the playground adjoining the Royal Melbourne Hospital where the Guadalcanal wounded Marines were treated

MELBOURNE (cont.)

metal sphere they wore on their caps suggesting that Marines were ready to fight in any part of the world, by the custom of wearing their ties outside their shirts, and also by their civility and courtesy. The Marines were indeed part of the life of Melbourne."

When General Lemuel C. Shepherd, then Commandant of the Marine Corps, returned to Melbourne on 24 November 1954 to dedicate the Balcombe memorial military gates, it renewed many memories of the Marines' wartime stay there. Gen Shepherd, who

had been assistant division commander, was accompanied by Major General John T. Selden, a former regimental commander, and an entourage of selected officers and senior noncommissioned officers, all of whom had been there with the First Division during the war.

The *Melbourne Herald* remarked editorially at the time: "None of the American forces with whom Australians came into contact during the war stood higher in their estimation than the Marines. Their return in token numbers for the unveiling at Balcombe of the memorial gates to mark their stay after the battle of Guadalcanal in 1942 will be welcome."

A few other Marines have paid official visits to Melbourne since the war, notably Marine detachments from U.S. warships participating in Australia's annual celebration of Coral Sea Day, which corresponds roughly with the United States' VJ-Day.

But the memories of good times and friendly hospitality in this "down under" liberty town linger on in the minds of all those who were ever there. **END**



College co-eds sunbathe on St. Kilda Beach, once a favorite spot of Marines on liberty in Melbourne

The "mouth" of the Luna Park roller coaster still beckons to fun lovers as it did to Marines in 1943

MCI



Versatility is the word which best describes the most necessary quality for Marines in Occupational Field 13 (Construction, Equipment, and Shore Party). The diversity of military occupational specialties incorporated into this field requires a wide range of knowledge in the construction and building trades and a great deal of practical "know how" to back it up.

The Marine Corps Institute has planned its correspondence courses for Occupational Field 13 to cover the entire field with the most up-to-date techniques and practices available. As progress and improvements are made in many of the skills and trades within this occupational field, the Institute revises its courses to keep pace. There are 19 courses now available for Marines in Occupational Field 13:

FUNDAMENTALS OF DIESEL ENGINES, 13.1.

TRACTOR EQUIPMENT OPERATOR, 13.3.

CONSTRUCTION BLUEPRINT READING I, 13.5a.

CONSTRUCTION BLUEPRINT READING II, 13.6a.

RIGGING, 13.7.

GAS WELDING, 13.8.

GM SERIES 71 ENGINES, 13.11a.

BASIC MACHINE SHOP, 13.12.

METALWORKER, 13.13.

BASIC ENGINEER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR, 13.14.

ADVANCED ENGINEER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR, 13.15

BASIC CONSTRUCTION, 13.17.

COMBAT ENGINEER FOREMAN, 13.20.

PRINCIPLES OF SHORE PARTY OPERATION, 13.21.

INTERNATIONAL CRAWLER TRACTOR REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE, 13.22.

AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT BULK FUEL SYSTEM, 13.23.

THE SLIDE RULE, 13.24.

SHOP MATHEMATICS I, 13.25.

SHOP MATHEMATICS II, 13.26.

END

WHICH ONE?

by
BOB
FLEISCHAUER



... is the brown-bagger?



... is the bachelor?



... hates rock and roll?

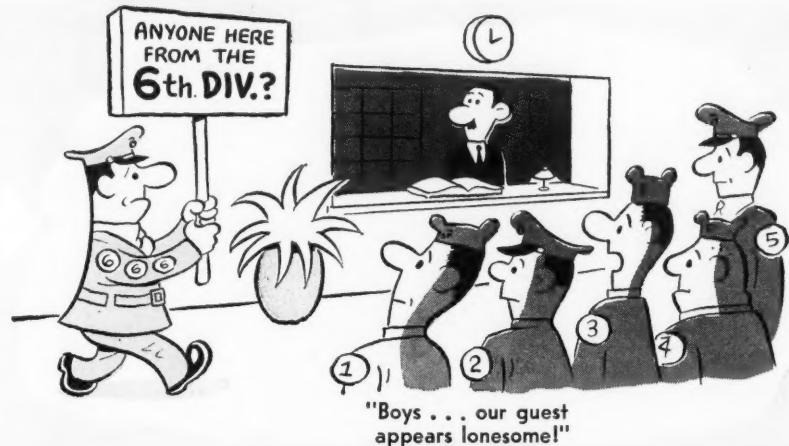
REUNION



With the exception of the Sixth Marine Division, organized and deactivated late in World War II, all Marine divisions have formed associations.



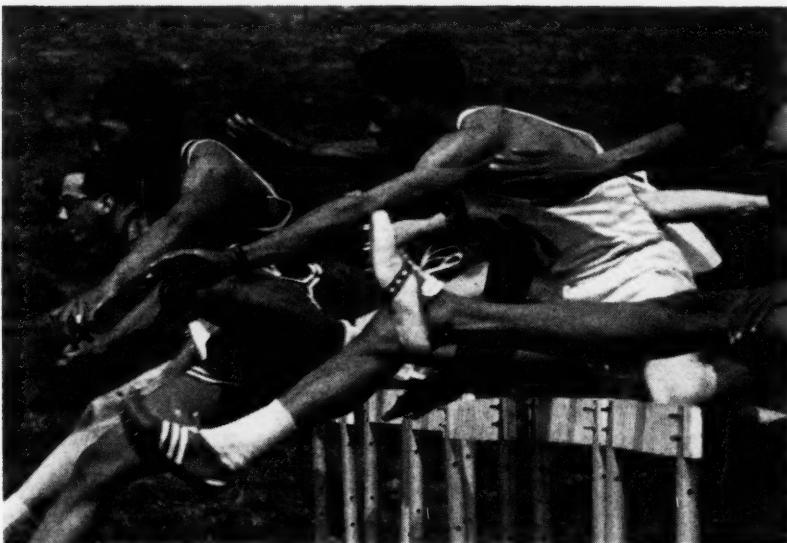
" . . . so I said to myself, why gripe about jungle duty? I'll just make the most of it!"



RELAYS

Hays Jones was named "most valuable athlete"

[continued from page 45]



Hays Jones, Eastern Michigan speedster, (second from left) won the 100-meter high hurdles in 13.6. Bill Johnson, Maryland, was second



Hays Jones was described as the "best of the athletes at Quantico" by BG W. R. Collins, who presented the outstanding athlete award

Baltimore Olympic Club; 6. Quantico; 7. Bruce Track. 3:26.3

FOUR MILE RELAY—1. Baltimore Olympic Club (Glynn Wood, Frank Pfleiderer, Bryant Wood, Tom Rodda); 2. New York University; 3. Manhattan College; 4. New York Athletic Club; 5. Fordham. 17:17.7

COLLEGIATE HALF MILE—1. Villanova; 2. North Carolina; 3. Montclair State; 4. Maryland State. 1:26.2

10,000-METER RUN—1. Alex Breckinridge, Quantico; 2. George Young, Ft. Lee; 3. Vic Zwolak, Quantico. 30:54.5

JAVELIN—1. Sidney Kiwitt, New York Pioneer Club; 2. Jim Schwab, Pennsylvania State; 3. Nick Kavolakides, Maryland; 4. Karl Rohrke, Washington and Lee; 5. Al Cantello, Quantico. 228' 11"

3000-METER STEEPECHASE—1. Charles (Deacon) Jones, USA; 2. Vic Zwolak, Quantico; Ike Matza, USA. 9:32.4

SHOT PUT—1. Gerald Monkofsky, New York Pioneer Club; 2. Joe Marchiony, Manhattan College; 3. Jerald Diedeman, Baltimore Olympic Club; 4. Jim Allen, Quantico; 5. Robert Butherford, University of Pennsylvania. 54' 6 1/2"

COLLEGIATE TWO-MILE RELAY—1. Michigan State (James Carr, Brian Castle, Robert Lake, Willie Atterberry); 2. Pennsylvania State; 3. New York University; 4. Manhattan College. 7:33.2

BUTLER MILE RUN—1. Edward Moran, New York Athletic Club; 2. Peter Close, Quantico; 3. Bryan Wood, Baltimore Olympic Club. 4:04.6

HOP, STEP AND JUMP—1. William Sharpe, Shanahan C.C.; 2. Edward Bush, Maryland State; 3. Joe Middleton, Winston-Salem; 4. James Powell, Oxnard; 5. George Best; 6. Bruce Track. 49'

ONE-MILE RELAY—1. New York Pioneer Club (Clifton Bertrand, Carl Richardson, Hamilton McRae, Calvin Barnes); 2. Philadelphia Pioneer Club; 3. Baltimore Olympic Club; 4. Bruce Track. 3:15.4

COLLEGIATE MILE RELAY (Division II)—1. Maryland State; 2. Montclair; 3. William and Mary; 4. Westchester. 3:15.4

POLE VAULT—1. Bjorn Anderson, Maryland (fewer misses); 2. Dave Tork, Quantico; 3. John Uelses, Quantico; 4. James Johnson, Ft. Lee. 14' 6"

MILE RELAYS—1. Morgan State; 2. Villanova; 3. Fordham; 4. Michigan State; 5. New York University. 3:31

END

EYES & EARS

[continued from page 25]

overseas location, the squadron photo lab would assist in ISO news coverage, historical and motion picture work," AMSgt Sheetz said.

In the air, the AEO would plot the position of his aircraft and record the direction from which the radar signal is coming. Several positions would be used to get a triangulation to the position which showed the originated signal. Intersecting lines mark the approximate location of the station.

F8U-1P photo jets would then be called upon to pinpoint the station's position more accurately. Cameras record their story. Even though well-hidden or camouflaged, the lens of the camera can pick it up.

The electronics work performed by Marine AEOs is not more difficult than the everyday run of the mill wireless—it's electronics in a broader scope. In "active" and "passive" operations, more pieces of gear are tied into the system. For the past 10 years, electronics have been included in many vocations. In aviation, it's a continual program for better gear and employment.

Electronic warfare is the application of the science of electronics to the art of war. ECM is an important part of electronic warfare. This includes both "active" and "passive." "Passive" is the detection and determination of communication or radar used by a foreign source. The finding can give a fixed location, frequency and the type of electronic gear being used. "Active" is the disruption of the signal. It can either block or confuse, depending upon the situation.

The average age of the squadron's 14 AEOs is about 33. The younger men have approximately 2500 flying hours, while the older men have exceeded 9000. Several were World War II aerial gunners. Captain Laverne C. Noble heads the group. His title of Electronics Warfare Officer marks him as the only officer in the Corps with this particular assignment.

"For the young hopefuls in electronics, the opportunities are excellent in the AEO field," First Lieutenant Thomas H. Ullom, squadron electronics officer, said. "They'll work with more diversified electronic gear than in any other job in the Corps."

Marine composite Reconnaissance Squadron-3 is in a round robin of continual tests, training and evaluation of assigned gear. Whether it be a photo or electronics mission, each flight is almost like being in actual combat—the actual tensions of searching and escaping. END

the old gunny says...



WHEN you NCOs take over a new outfit or move into a command position don't harass your men with unnecessary changes of routine procedures and established practices. Don't change things just for the sake of change. Changes are not necessarily improvements. Wait a few days and analyze the situation before you introduce new methods or procedures. Determine if your improvements are worth the time and effort involved. Changes which don't clearly contribute to the welfare of your men or to the unit's combat efficiency are probably of questionable value. Remember, military men are creatures of habit and routine. Don't bring about harassing and major readjustments for trivial reasons.

* * *



"Much of our military training can become pretty dull—especially to intelligent and energetic men. The repetitive nature of our drill and routine training is necessary in order to ingrain habit and disciplined response needed in combat. At the same time it can become tedious in peacetime. Imaginative leaders can do much to dispel the boring nature of some training. By injecting the element of individual and unit competition men can be stimulated to take renewed interest in the most routine training. Competition is a basic motivation of the average, young, healthy American male. Everything

from manual of arms to field exercises lend themselves to contests. And if you remember that battle is the most serious contest men can get into, you will see the value of the competitive spirit in training."

* * *

"Issuing clear, concise and understandable orders is one of the most desirable skills for a troop leader. It's one thing to know what should be done—or how it is to be done, but it's another thing to be able to clearly tell your men just what is to be done. It takes training, skill and practice for the leader to perfect himself in the technique of issuing orders—both routine and combat.

"The most common causes for poor orders are misunderstanding of what the senior commander wants and ambiguity in passing the word down the chain of command.

"Before attempting to pass on an order or carry out a task, be sure you understand what is desired. Ask questions. Then issue a complete, clear order to your men. Check on the completeness of your order by answering 'who, what, when, where, how and why.' Those are basic check points in carrying out any assignment.

"Don't wait for orders if you know something must be done. Lack of orders do not relieve a leader from acting. It's better to do something wrong than to do nothing at all in the absence of orders. If you know the mission or normal routine, your decisions will probably be correct. Try to take reasonably appropriate action. Attempt to understand the situation—then use your common sense.

"Finally, your words and directions indicate what is to be done in accomplishing a job or a task—but the manner in which you issue an order indicates the spirit in which it is to be carried out. If you want enthusiastic execution of your instructions, then you must demonstrate loyal and enthusiastic interest in getting the job done."

END

We-the Marines

Edited by
AGySgt Mel Jones



Photo by ASgt W. J. Rush

Camp Lejeune *Globe* staffers who head the new two-edition paper are AGySgt T. Donaldson, Capt J. B. Lippard and ASSgt J. Baird

No Bulldog Edition?

Camp Lejeune's newspaper, the *Globe*, has once again broadened the field of service journalism. It has become the first camp newspaper to expand into two editions, one for troop consumption and the other for family reading.

Considering that dependent families outnumber bachelor Marines in the Lejeune area, Captain John Lippard, Informational Services Officer, instigated the idea of a "Family Edition" and a companion "Troop Edition." The principle is the same as used by metropolitan newspapers which print "city" and "county" editions.

Although basically the same in format, the "Troop Edition" spotlights news of interest to men in the barracks. Items such as wives' club news and bus schedules are contained in the "Family Edition."

AGySgt Thomas Donaldson is the *Globe*'s editor-in-chief and Troop Editor. ASSgt John Baird carries the title of Family Editor.

ISO
MCB, Camp Lejeune

Snakes Alive

Marines on night guard patrols have always contended with animals, reptiles and assorted creatures. But four men from Marine Barracks, Subic Bay, may hold a record of sorts.

PFC V. M. Mancuso was on night patrol when he saw a snake crawling off into the jungle. He took one glance . . . and yelled for help. Cpl D. C. Gullet, LCpl L. R. Moon, PFC W. H. Brown and Pvt J. T. Watson responded.

After what was described as a "struggle," the men deposited the snake in an escape-proof trap.

It was a 23-foot, 125-pound python—and it's still growing.

Separate Guard Company
Marine Barracks
Subic Bay, Philippines



Official USN Photo
A 125-pound python provided a 23-foot stretch for Subic Bay guard personnel. The snake was caught after being spotted by a night patrol



Official USMC Photo

ASSgt R. E. Anderson, of VMR-352, helped starlets Sara Buckner and Yvonne Lime (R) load the gifts they donated to Japanese orphans

The Millimeter Family

The first M-14 rifle, due to replace the M-1, was turned over to the Marine Corps by the Army.

General David M. Shoup, the Corps' Commandant, received the weapon from General Lyman Lemnitzer, Army Chief of Staff. Gen Shoup then handed the rifle to Marine Corps Sergeant Major F. D. Rauber with the hope that the M-14 would "soon be in the hands of the troops."

Developed by Army Ordnance for Corps use, the rifle is scheduled for FMF issue in 1961.

The M-14 is one of the family of 7.62-mm. weapons scheduled for Marine use. A modified M-14 will replace the BAR, the M-60 machine guns will replace 30-caliber ground machine guns now in use and the M-73 will take over for the .30-caliber machine guns now mounted on tracked vehicles.

The Corps plans to equip all commands with the 7.62 family over the next four years. All the weapons will fire standard NATO cartridges.

DivInfo, HQMC

Dog Hits, Dog Gone

Captain Sam Bradford, owner of a small economy car, doesn't worry much about buses or trucks. But he's wary of outsized dogs!

While waiting at an intersection recently, the Parris Island Schools' Section's OinC noticed a Dalmatian galloping across the road. Suddenly, without slackening speed, the dog veered toward the compact car and slammed into the left door.

The collision concaved the door panel. The Dalmatian shook himself and continued down the road.

"Thank goodness he wasn't a Great Dane," mused Capt Bradford.

AMSGt Roy Carbine
ISO
MCRDep, Parris Island

Women Marine Firsts

Two Women Marines have achieved promotional "firsts" this year.

At El Toro, Geraldine Moran became the first, and only, Woman Marine to be promoted to Master Gunnery Sergeant (E-9). A Marine since 1943, she is now first sergeant of El Toro's Woman Marine detachment.

At Quantico, Mary Thompson was the Corps' only female appointee to warrant officer this year. She is the Assistant Adjutant of Headquarters Battalion.

ISO
MCAS El Toro
Quantico
TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo
An out-sized chevron indicated Geraldine Moran's promotion to the Women Marines' only MGySgt. Her CO, Capt V. Hilgart, watched

Globe,
field of
me the
and into
umption
ng.

families
in the
Lippard,
, insti-
"Edition"
"city"

in for-
ootlights
barracks.
and bus
"Family

is the
oop Edi-
the title

ISO
p Lejeune



Photo
guard
atrol



Official USMC Photo

A Skyhawk JATOed off the SELF runway, a portable airstrip built to enable jet aircraft to operate closer to the main line of resistance

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

"SELF" History

Third Division engineers claim it will no longer be necessary for jet aircraft to fly long distances to support infantry units, thanks to an airstrip called the Short Expeditionary Landing Field (SELF).

During recent maneuvers at Taiwan, Formosa, Marines of the Seventh Engineers followed the infantry invasion waves and, under simulated combat conditions, constructed a jet take-off strip within three days.

SELF is a short runway built with 9852 aluminum planks bolted together. The completed strip is 3400 feet long, as compared to the 8000-foot runway normally required for tactical jet operations.

Using a JATO boost, Lieutenant Colonel John B. J. Maas was the first jet pilot to take off from the combat strip.

ISO

Marine Corps Air Facility
c/o FPO, San Francisco

Wintertime Blues

GySgt Paul Reynolds' man got away, and the Louisville, Ky., recruiter will gnash his teeth whenever he thinks of that wild ride in an Indiana blizzard.

The recruiter's endurance bid began when he set out late last Winter to keep an appointment with a prospective applicant. En route, he encountered a blizzard which trapped his car on a

rural road. Undaunted, the recruiter started hiking cross-country.

A half hour later he found a farmhouse. The farmer loaned him a horse.

Finally arriving at the applicant's home, the recruiter made a telephone call and was assured that a snowplow would dig him out. Then Reynolds and the applicant climbed on the horse and

fought their way back to the stalled vehicle.

When the road was cleared, Reynolds returned the horse and drove his applicant to the nearest recruiting office.

Next day he checked the applicant's progress. Verdict? Rejected; failure to pass tests.

ASSgt Ted Scott
RS Louisville, Ky.

Hey, Joe Joe

PFC Giuseppe Joseph Marino has a couple of problems. One of them involves the Italian government, the other, his Italian name.

Marino and his parents immigrated to the States from Sicily in 1951. Seven years later, the young Sicilian enlisted in the Corps. This year, the Italian government contacted him—with a draft notice for 12 months of obligated duty with the Italian Army.

PFC Marino feels that a letter will solve the draft problem, but his name still troubles him.

Translated into English, Giuseppe Joseph Marino means Joseph Joseph Marino.

"People are pretty safe when they call me Joe," shrugs PFC Marino.

PFC Ray Heinrich
ISO
MCRDep, San Diego

Sharking Display

For a shark to be caught with nothing more than a piece of bait tied to the



Photo by LCpl P. Panagopoulos

Karate black belt holder, LCpl Jake Eckenrode, combined muscles and technique to smash 15 inches of tile. He's with the Third Division

end of a rope is humiliating enough, but when the shark is hauled up a 200-foot cliff without letting go, well that's downright disgraceful in sharkdom.

ACplz Melvin L. Milne and James R. Lyons, along with PFC Marvin L. McQuiston, caught the five-foot "boob" near their duty station at the Naval Magazine, Guam.

Outfitted with a long rope and some bait borrowed from the galley, the Marines tossed the line over a 200-foot cliff. The curious shark started climbing the line, so the Marines gave him a lift, hand over hand, every inch of the 200 feet. . . .

The Guam Crossroads

Batty Subscription

In Scranton, Pa., an itinerant bat flew into an open window of the Selective Service Building. Women ducked under desks or ran out of the room. Marine and Navy recruiters and a visiting reporter grabbed the nearest available weapons and closed in.

One office and one hallway later, the retreating bat made the mistake of swooping over the reporter's head. The scribe connected in home run fashion—with a bound stack of *Leatherneck Magazines!*

Newsletter
4th MCR&RD

Quills for Toothpicks?

PFC Gary D. Webb, radio operator for the first Marines, isn't a diet faddist. He doesn't munch seeds, spoon yogurt or drink blackstrap molasses. However, he does nibble porcupine.

"When you're hungry," Webb logically explains, "you don't turn up your nose to anything."

As a recent graduate of the Corps' Escape, Survival and Evasion School at Bridgeport, Calif., Webb explained the training that prepares Marines for any eventuality.

Webb and five others were equipped with K-bars, parachute panels, shroud rope and concentrated food tablets. They then set out to live off the countryside for five days.

On the second day, Webb spotted a porcupine in the top of a pine tree. "I climbed up and knocked him out of the branches," the Marine related.

The meat was boiled for four hours before the men figured it was edible. How did it taste?

"It wasn't sirloin steak and french fries," Webb grinned, then asserted that he was highly impressed with the well-regulated school.

ISO, 1stMarDiv
END

MARCH CRAZY CAPTION WINNER

Submitted by
Sgt Louis F. Wolf, USMCR
137 Parkgate Ave.
Youngstown 9, Ohio

"Wonder what crazy gadget
the wife bought with my
allotment check
this month!"



Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before August 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the September issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

1st QUARTER • NINTH ANNUAL • WEST COAST



HIGH RIFLE

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal
and \$40.00

ASSgt Travis E. Johnson—245
Navy #128, c/o FPO SanFran



SECOND PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal
and \$35.00

ACpl Albert P. Miral—244
Navy #128, c/o FPO, SanFran



THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal
\$30.00

MoSgt Bill W. Collier—243
Navy #128, c/o FPO, SanFran



HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE FIRST QUARTER
LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE
 A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

DIVISION "A"

243 AGySgt Leslie T. Baxter
 1stMarBrig, c/o FPO SanFran

DIVISION "B"

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH

243 ASgt Frank H. Hensel
 Navy #128, c/o FPO SanFran

DIVISION "C"

239 Pfc Kenneth M. Gates
 MB, Vallejo

DIVISION "D"

238 Pvt Harold L. McGuire
 MCRDep, SanD

242 ASSgt William M. Heazlit
 MCRDep, SanD

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH

243 Cpl Edward E. Schultz
 Navy #128, c/o FPO SanFran

238 Pfc Ernest J. Goyne
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

235 Pvt Dennis H. Glenn
 MCRDep, SanD

241 ASSgt Robert J. Gerber
 MCRDep, SanD

243 ASgt Dennis R. Johnson
 MCSFA, SanFran

237 Pfc William H. Poling Jr.
 NAS, Corpus Christi

235 Pvt Thomas L. Nesbitt
 MCRDep, SanD

240 AMSgt Alger G. Hendrickson
 MCRDep, SanD

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH

241 ASgt William B. Dobbie Jr.
 Navy #128, c/o FPO SanFran

237 Pfc Edwin K. Walsh
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

235 Pvt Ronald S. Hand
 MCRDep, SanD

240 ASSgt Alexander R. Mrazik
 Navy #128, c/o FPO SanFran

238 LCpl James F. Alexander
 MCB, CamPen

235 Pfc William E. Johnson
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

235 Pvt Larry L. Krupp
 MCRDep, SanD

240 AMsgt Johnnie M. Neely
 Navy #128, c/o FPO SanFran

238 ASgt Manuel Garza
 NAS, Corpus Christi

234 Pvt Ross D. Mason
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

235 Pvt Jesse L. Baker Jr.
 MCRDep, SanD

240 ASSgt William M. Dalton
 MCRDep, SanD

237 ACpl John C. Beaudin
 MB, Vallejo

234 Pfc Donald V. Poole Jr.
 USS Los Angeles

234 Pvt Edward F. Page
 MCRDep, SanD

240 AGySgt Ernesto Y. Gallardo
 MCSC, Barstow

236 ASgt Robert W. Kemp
 3dMAW, El Toro

234 Pfc David P. Warren
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

233 Pvt Everett R. Lynch
 MCRDep, SanD

LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATES

239 AGySgt Donald L. Fleury
 MCAS, El Toro

236 LCpl Edward L. Gomer
 FMF, Pac

233 Pfc Philip S. King
 ForTrps, 29 Palms

233 Pvt Steve A. Feigel
 MCRDep, SanD

239 AGySgt Walter "R" Brewer
 MCRDep, SanD

236 Cpl Ronald A. Pierson
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

233 Pfc Louis R. Moyer
 MCRDep, SanD

233 Pvt Darell L. Pulscher
 MCRDep, SanD

238 AGySgt Francis J. Rayford
 MCRDep, SanD

236 ASgt Orlando B. Coleman
 MCSFA, SanFran

233 Pfc Thomas M. Burdette
 MB, Vallejo

233 Pvt Gerald G. Bloomenrader
 MCRDep, SanD

237 Sgt Jesse Richardson
 MCB, CamPen

235 Cpl Glen R. Humbert
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

232 Pfc Frederick D. Byers
 MCB, 29 Palms

233 Pvt Phillip V. Anderson
 MCRDep, SanD

237 AGySgt Bert M. Freedman
 1stMarBrig, c/o FPO SanFran

235 ASgt Gordon N. Crane
 MB, Vallejo

232 Pfc Gary E. Warner
 USS Hornet

232 Pvt James R. Laur
 MCRDep, SanD

237 AGySgt William E. Seitz
 12th MCRRD, SanFran

235 ASgt Robert W. Schlund
 MCAS, El Toro

232 Pvt Charles E. Reed
 NAD, Concord

232 Pvt Kenneth M. Ramsey
 MCRDep, SanD

236 SSgt Frederick V. Rhyder
 MCSFA, SanFran

235 ASgt Dennis N. Woods
 MCRDep, SanD

232 Pfc Thomas B. Ogden
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

232 Pvt Jack A. Robertson
 MCRDep, SanD

236 GySgt Robert F. Goodwin
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

235 ASgt Rudolph Moreno
 MCB, 29 Palms

232 Pfc Eugene R. Presnar
 3dMAW, El Toro

231 Pvt Winnard G. Davis
 MCRDep, SanD

236 AGySgt Billy R. McCulloch
 NAS, Corpus Christi

235 LCpl Francis B. Nace
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

232 Pfc Michael W. Thomas
 MCRDep, SanD

231 Pvt James C. Osberg
 MCRDep, SanD

236 ASSgt Gordon D. Carlton
 NAS, Corpus Christi

235 ASgt James L. Keller
 3dMAW, El Toro

231 Pfc Ralph L. Cravea
 NAD, Concord

231 Pvt Gerald L. Horstman
 MCRDep, SanD

235 ASSgt Frank T. Vonrintein
 MCRDep, SanD

234 ASgt Willie J. Stephens
 MCB, 29 Palms

231 Pfc Kenneth D. Johnson
 MCRDep, SanD

231 Pvt Donald L. Iverson
 MCRDep, SanD

235 AGySgt Frank D. Guthrie
 Navy #128, c/o FPO SanFran

234 Cpl Bobby R. Harris
 MCB, 29 Palms

231 Pfc John W. Yirsa
 1stMarDiv, CamPen

231 Pvt Derrell M. Romero
 MCRDep, SanD

TURN PAGE

HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE FIRST QUARTER
LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

**ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE
 A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE**

DIVISION "A"

DIVISION "B"

DIVISION "C"

DIVISION "D"

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH

**237 AGySgt Dillon L. Wood
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**237 Cpl Walter S. Piatecki
 ForTrps, CamLej**

**229 Pfc Oran E. Culpepper
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**235 Pvt Jess C. Palmer Jr.
 MCRDep, PI**

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH

**236 ASSgt Thomas Gentile
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**234 LCpl Douglas M. Lowney
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**228 Pfc Norman D. Jones
 MCB, CamLej**

**234 Pvt Andrew P. Denmark
 MCRDep, PI**

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH

**233 AGySgt Sergio Mendez
 MCRDep, PI**

**231 ASgt Thomas A. Bobchak
 MCRDep, PI**

**227 Pfc Lester R. Duncan
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**233 Pvt Dewey R. Long Jr.
 MCRDep, PI**

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$10.00 IN CASH

**232 GySgt William H. Smith
 MCRDep, PI**

**230 ASgt Warren C. Brown
 MCAS, Beaufort**

**226 Pfc Philip J. McCollgan
 MCS, Quantico**

**233 Pvt Philip R. Muller
 MCRDep, PI**

**231 GySgt Jack M. Watson
 MCS, Quantico**

**229 ASgt Donald R. Davidson
 MCS, Quantico**

**218 Pfc Cossie M. Chandler
 MCS, Quantico**

**233 Pvt Carl B. Aktona
 MCRDep, PI**

**230 ASSgt Donald F. Helms
 MCAS, Beaufort**

**229 ASgt Richard C. Henderson
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**232 Pvt Richard B. Yoder
 MCRDep, PI**

**230 AGySgt Leroy J. Blum
 MCAS, Beaufort**

**228 ASgt Elwood J. Seitzinger
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**232 Pvt William M. Howington
 MCRDep, PI**

**230 AGySgt George C. Shaw Jr.
 ForTrps, CamLej**

**227 ASgt Phillip D. Buckner
 MCS, Quantico**

**232 Pvt Edward J. Matthews Jr.
 MCRDep, PI**

LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATES

**229 SSgt William A. Feagan
 MCRDep, PI**

**227 ASgt Huette D. Perkins
 MCRDep, PI**

**231 Pvt Clem C. Harris
 MCRDep, PI**

**228 Sgt Charles F. Wise Jr.
 MCAS, Cherry Pt**

**226 LCpl Carlton F. Green
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**230 Pvt Robert E. Lee Jr.
 MCRDep, PI**

**226 ASSgt Eugene W. Elfes
 MCS, Quantico**

**226 ASgt James E. Joiner
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**229 Pvt Bobby G. Stover
 MCRDep, PI**

**225 ASSgt Louis C. Tebbe
 ForTrps, CamLej**

**226 ASgt Douglas Blue
 MCRDep, PI**

**229 Pvt Douglas A. Diem
 MCRDep, PI**

**226 ACpl James L. Brockman
 MCS, Quantico**

**229 Pvt Thomas A. Reimann
 MCRDep, PI**

**225 LCpl James E. Copeland
 MCB, CamLej**

**229 Pvt Richard J. Hicks
 MCRDep, PI**

**225 Cpl William L. Paige
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**229 Pvt James M. Ferguson
 MCRDep, PI**

**225 Cpl Salvatore Seminatore Jr.
 2dMarDiv, CamLej**

**228 Pvt Jerry W. Strange
 MCRDep, PI**

**224 LCpl Ted J. Libernini
 MCS, Quantico**

**228 Pvt Rickey A. Spaulding
 MCRDep, PI**

**223 ASgt Larry G. Maurer
 MCS, Quantico**

**228 Pvt Peter R. Snyder
 MCRDep, PI**

**221 LCpl Byron J. Smith
 MCS, Quantico**

**228 Pvt Russell G. Burns
 MCRDep, PI**

**221 ASgt Raymond E. Steele
 MCS, Quantico**

**228 Pvt John E. Korak Jr.
 MCRDep, PI**

**The above entries were
 the only ones received
 in Division "A" Leather-
 neck Rifle Awards.**

**The above entries were
 the only ones received
 in Division "C" Leather-
 neck Rifle Awards.**

LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

1st QUARTER • NINTH ANNUAL • EAST COAST



HIGH RIFLE

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal
and \$40.00

Sgt Robert F. Alexander—240
2dMarDiv, CamLej



SECOND PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal
and \$35.00

SSgt Frederick L. Oren—239
2dMarDiv, CamLej



THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal
and \$30.00

Pvt Robert J. Leonard Jr.—239
MCRDep, PI



Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations.

This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

E9

Downs, Paul A (0999) MB PaxRiv to 2dMarDiv
HULY, George (0999) 43dRIFCo to 1stMAW
MURRAY, Hunter C (0999) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej

E8

CULLEN, Frank J (6498) 2dMAW to MD USS Macon
GREENLEE, George W (6198) AirFMFPac to IstMAW
HURLEY, Bernard D (3098) AirFMFPac to 1stMAW
KRAHENBUHL, John O (0398) USS Bremerton to Forts CamLej
KOHN, Robert William J (0398) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
LA CHANCE, Edwin T (0398) MCSC Albany to 43dRIFCo
MC WATTERS, Robert A (6498/7304) NAS Olathe to 2dMAW
MUSENEER, Jack L (0398) MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv
NALEWANSKI, Aurelius (1340) MCSC Phila to 2dMarDiv
SEE, Charles M (0398) 3dMarDiv to 7th75mmAAABtry
SPEAR, Eugene M (0398) 1stMAW to MB PaxRiv
WILLIAMS, John P (0398) MCB Camp to 8th155mmHowBtry
WILSON, Glenn W (0398) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv

E7

ANDERBERG, Kenneth (3049) MB Gtmo to MCS Quant
BANKER, Alvin J (3371) MB Gtmo to ForTrps CamLej
BELANGER, Joseph F (0141) 4thMCRRD to 2dMarDiv
BOHRER, Harold L (0431) AirFMFLant to 2dMarDiv
BOMAR, Leon M (0369) 8thMCRRD to 1stMarDiv
BOURQUE, Leonard (3061) MCB CamLej to MCB Albany
BOWLES, Talmage H (3371) 3dMAW to 1stMAW
BOWMAN, David C (0369) MCB CamLej to 1stMarDiv
BRYDON, Richard C (0811) 2dMarDiv to 5thMCRRD
BUCHANAN, Leslie O (7041) MCAS Cherry Pt to MCRD PI FFT
BULLARD, Otha F (3061) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
CARRIES, John L (6481) MAG-26 to MCRD PI FFT

CHARLES, Maurice A (6614) 2dMAW to MCS Quant
CHURCH, Ernest L (3019) 2dMarDiv to MB NorVa
CELBOSKI, Leon A (0431) 2dMarDiv to AirFMFLant
COLEMAN, Elmer (3049) FMFLant to Camp Smith
CRISTINA, Celestine M (6412) 2dMAW to HQMC
DALE, Robert E (3071) 1stMAW to MAG-26

DAWSON, Edward L (0791) FMFPac to 1stMCRRD
DICKINSON, Harry L (4131) 2dMAW to MCRD PI

DOLAN JR, Everett R (0369) MCB LBench to 1stMarDiv

DONOHUE, Edward J (0141) 1stMAW to MCRC PI

DUNHAM, William F (0369) MCRD PI to 4th155mmHowBtry

ELLWORTH, John H (2529) 3dMarDiv to 7th155mmHowBtry

FERGUSON, James E (3071) 1stMAW to MAG-32

FISHER, Richard J (2771) 1stServBn to 3dMarDiv

GARRET, Vernard J (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI

GIBBS, Arliss L (0141) MCSC Albany to 1stMAW

GRABLE, Herbert C. (0141) MCAS Beaufort to MCB CamPen

GRANT, George A (1349) FMFLant to MCS Quant

HALLIGREN, Carl R (0141) 1stMAW to 1stMAW

HARTLINE, David J (3061) MCS Quant to 1stMarBrig

HILL, Hovey B (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv

HOGAN, William H (0111) 2dMAW to 1stMAW

HUGHES, Thomas L (6411) MARTD to 1stMAW

JOHNS, Lorin C (0369) MCB CamLej to 1stMarDiv

JOHNSON, Edward (3421) HQMC to MCRD PI

JOHNSON, Joe K (3061) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW

KING, Bruce A (3049) MCSC Albany to 1stMAW

KORN, August W (6713) MCAC New River to MCAS El Toro FFT

LABARREARE, Walter M (0369) MCB CamPen to 1stMarDiv

LANDRY, Francis M (2529) 14thInfBn to 2dMAW

LAW, Bernard B (0141) 2dMAW to MCS Quant

LAU, James F (0141) 12thMCRRD to 3dMAW

MC MANUS JR, Walter L (3537) 1stMarDiv to MCCWTC Bridgeport

MC COLLUM, Curtis E (6631) MCAS CherPt to MAD Jax

MC QUILLEN, Deryl L (3516) MCCWTC Bridgeport to 1stMAW
MC NEIL, Murdoch N (4131) 2dMAW to MCB CamLej
MILLER, Burleigh W (371) 1stMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
MONROE, James E (3049) MCSC Barstow to MCB CampPen
MURPHY JR, John A (2529) 2dMarDiv to 4th105mmHowBtry
MYERS, James G (0111) MCAS CherPt to 2dMarDiv
NEASLONEY, Miltred O (0369) MacCor-Camp to 34thRIFCo
PAYTON, Orville L (1391) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
PINCE, Frank S (2131) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv
PITTMAN, Tillary F (3049) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMAW
POSEY, William A (0141) MARTD to 1stMAW to 9thMCRRD
REED, Wiley M (3061) MCAAS Beaufort to 2dMarDiv
RIDDLE, James N (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
ROBERTS, Edward H (0141) MCAS El-Toro to 1stMAW
ROSEN, Carl J (0141) HQMC to MARTD Nrlns
ROWLADEER, Gordon W (0441) 3dMarDiv to MCAAS Yuma
SANDERS, Jerome (2615) MCRD PI to Camp Butler
SATTAIANO, Sam V (0141) 1stMAW to MCRD SD
SIMMONS, Richard L (0141) MB Kodiak to 1stMarDiv
SMITH JR, Alfred J (0141) 7th75mm-AAABtry to 1stMarDiv
STARNS, JR, Wilton C (3049) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarBrig
STITH, James R (3537) MCAS El-Toro to MCAAS Yuma
TALBOT, Donald D (2161) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW
TETDRICK, Ray R (3061) FMFLant to MCB CamPen
TIRITILLI, Rosendo A (0231) 3dMAW to 1stMAW
TOMANEK, Raymond S (3421) 1stMCRD to 1stMAW
TROUTMAN, George E (3421) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
WHITE, James A (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
WILSON, Alfred R (0141) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMAW
WYNNE, Richard J (0141) 8th155mm-HowBtry to MCB CampPen

E6

ANELLI, Norman H (3019) 3dMarDiv to 8thMCRRD

ARMSTRONG, Roland E (4671) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
BARR, William B (1841) 1stMarDiv to HQMC FFT
BELL, Morgan M (2771) Camp Butler to ForTrps 29 Palms
BENTLY, Richard L (1539) FMFLant to HQMC
BROWN, James H (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS EIToro
BUFORD, James S (0121) 3dMAW to MCRD SD
BURKE, Raymond A (1539) MCB CampLej to MCS Quant
BUSS, Gerald G (6631) 1stMarBrig to MAD Jax
CALDWELL, William E (6412) 1stMarBrig to MCAS CherPt
CARROLL JR, James P (1381) LFTU-Lant to 2dMarDiv
CAVLEY, Edmund A (0121) 3dMAW to MCRD SD
CHAPMAN, Charles H (3049) MCB CampPen to 21stRIFCo
CHARLTY, Harold V (4611) MAD Pncl to 2dMAW
CHISM, Eugene (3069) 8th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
CLARK, Thomas W R (4111) MB Ports-mouth NH to 3dMarDiv
COMBS, Clifford C (4131) MAG-26 to MCRD PI
COOK, Claude M (4131) MCAS EIToro to MCB CampPen
COX, Jack R (0111) MCAF New River to MD WashDC
CROTHERS, Robert C (0781) FMFPac to HQMC FFT
CURTIS, Henry G (3061) MCRD PI to MCS Quant
DELDO, Arthur L (0369) 2dMarDiv to MD US Boston
DELOY, Roland E (1345) FMFLant to MCS Quant
DEUSE, Julius B (3049) MCRD SD to MCAAS Yuma
DEVINE, Robert F (1349) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
DONOVAN, Gerald J (1169) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
DURAZO, Carlos C (3019) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv
EAST JR, William R (6481) MB Ports-mouth Va to MCS Quant
ECKWERTH, Nicholas E (1539) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
FAASNER, Otto N (0141) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
FIELDS, Charles I (0141) 3dMarDiv to MB SFran
FLEMING, Willie (1316) MAG-32 to MCB CamLej
FOX, Fred M (6741) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
FREEMON JR, Charles N (0369) MCRD SD to 1stMarDiv
GALLAGHER, Thomas C (3049) 4th-MCRD to MCS Quant
GASKINS, Richard D (6621) MCRD SD to 1stMAW
GEORGE, Roland (0141) 2dOrdFlt Maint-Off to 1stMAW
GEVATOSKY, Julius C (0241) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
GOODMAN, Edward (0141) 3dMAW to MB Glakes
GRAY, Charles W (3371) 3dMarDiv to MARTD Marietta
HANRAN JR, James J (3516) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW
HANSON JR, Frank F (3049) MCRD SD to 1stTkCo
HEINLEIN, Ivan K (3141) MCRD SD to 9thMCRRD
HERMISTON, William J (0231) MARTD to 1stMAW
HOBART, Delbert R (2761) 3dMAW to 3dMarDiv
HILL JR, William B (2529) 3dMAW to 14thInfBn
HOGAN, Louis L (3516) FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
HOLIBONICH, Ben (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD
HOLMAN JR, Herman J (6413) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW
HOOTON, Charles H (6412) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW
HOULETTE, Delbert R (2761) 3dMAW to 3dMarDiv
JOHNSON, Gary A (6412) MARTD to MCB CampPen
JOHNSON, JR, George E (1345) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
JOHNSON, Joseph H (4131) 2dMAW to MCS Quant
KNOX, Bert A (0211) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
KRUERICH, Richard W (3049) FMFPac to 1stMAW
LAKE, Charles W (0141) 2dMarDiv to 12thMCRD
LA MARSH, Lazier E (6461) MCRD SD to MCAS EIToro FFT
LAMBERT, Leon (3051) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
LAVOIE, Edward J (6441) MAG-32 to 1stMAW
LEMAN, Robert E (6227) 2dMAW to MAD PaxRiv
LEMIEUX, Joseph R E N (0231) 3d-MAR to 12thMCRD
LEVERETTE, Homer H (0369) MB WashDC to MCS Quant
LIPSET, John F (1345) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
LOONEY, Paul J (1371) FMFPac to MCB CampPen
LYLES, Jack L (3371) 3dMAW to 3dMarDiv
MALONE, Jimmy E (3421) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
MARAH, Lawrence E (3049) MCB CampPen to 73dRIFCo

MARTIN, Martin B (2171) MCSC Albany to ForTrps CamLej

MC COY, Charles E (0369) MB SFran to MCRD SD

MC GILL, Albert H (0141) MCAS El-M to 1stMarDiv

MC GINNIS, Raymond C (3537) 3dMar-Div to LFTULant

MILLS, John H (1345) FMFLant to MCSC Albany

MITCHELL, James R (2539) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej

MITCHELL, Windell W (2561) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv

MONIOT, Joseph E (2161) 1stMAW to MCAS CamPen

MORRIS, James A (2639) MCB CamPen to 3dMAW

MOSKOW, Edward (1381) 2dMarDiv to LFTULant

MORSE, Eugene E (6631) NAS Olathe to MCAS EIToro FFT

MOUNT, Neil O (0141) MCAS EIToro to MB Kodiak

MURRAY, William S (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCAS CamPen

O'NEILL, George E (0141) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW

PECK, Charles D (0848) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv

PENLAND, Donald A (3516) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW

PFLEIDERER, Gordon H (4111) MCB CamPen to MCAS EIToro

PHELPS, Vaughn J (1316) FMFLant to MCS Quant

PHILLIPS, Howard W (1419) MCRD SD to Camp Butler

POONERENIG, Dennis G (6412) MAG-32 to 1stMarDiv

RAFFERTY, Cleon H (2171) MCSC Albany to MCS Quant

REA, William V (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv

REDLINGER, Robert G (0431) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv

RESSEAU, Andrew J (3516) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW

RICHARDSON JR, Oscar L (1316) FMFLant to MCSC Albany

ROBERTSON, Donald E (3051) MCB CamPen to 1stMAW

ROHDE, Robert J (1841) MarCorComp to MCAS Barstow

ROWE, William H (3212) 1stMAW to MCSC Barstow

SANTOS JR, Frank (0111) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant

SATHER, Milo M (0111) MCSC Albany to HQMC FFT

SCHETZ IR, Paul V (1345) 2dMAW to ForTrps CamLej

SCHUBACH, Harry F (0369) FMFLant to HQMC FFT

SERGOTT, Louis A (0141) AirFMFPac to 1stMAW

SEWARD, John F (2771) 7th155mm-H howitz to MCRD SD

SHAMPOE JR, Clayton L (1539) MCS Quant to FMFLant

SHARP, Kermil L (3049) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMarDiv

SMITH, Bernard D (3049) MCSC Barstow to HQMC FFT

SMITH, William H (5563) MCRD PI to 1stMAW

SOUTH, Ernest E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB San Juan

STANKOWSKI, Edward M (2761) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv

STARRETT, Edgar F (0141) 1stMAW to MCB CamPen

STROUD, Volney E (0811) 2dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms

SWAIN, Gaynor W (3516) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen

TAYLOR, Gordon F (0141) 3dMarDiv to TOERNE, William G (6481) MAG-26 to MCRD PI FFT

TYLER, James E (4691) HQMC to MCS Quant

UNDER, McKinley (3061) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant

VANCE, Seth (0811) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv

VICKERS, William H (0141) 3dMAW to MB Glakes

WADE, Bobby J (0241) MCRD SD to 1stMarDiv

WALLACE, William J (1341) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant

WARD, Joseph A (2771) MCSC Barstow to MCRD SD

WARNER, Glenn W (1391) MAG-32 to 1stMAW

WATSON, William R (2161) MCS Quant to 1stMAW

WHITE, James T (2561) FMFLant to 1stMAW

WHITT, Edward C (1169) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant

WILLIAMS, Richard A (3071) 2dMAW to 1stMAW

WILLIAMS, William A (0111) MCRD PI to MCB CamLej

WYATT, George L (3516) 1st MarDiv to 1stMAW

E5

ALOI, Anthony J (5593) MB WashDC to 1stMAW

ANDERSON, Robert E (6621) MCRD SD to 1stMAW

ATKIN, James F (3371) MCB CamPen to MCAAS Yuma

AUSTIN, Clyde E (0369) MCRD SD to 6thMCRD

BAKER, Robert D (3371) MCAS CherPnt to 1stMAW

BAKER, Thomas F (3000) FMFPac to MCSC Barstow

BARLOW, James W (4111) FMFLant to MB Indian Head

BARRETT, Charles L (0141) 2dMarDiv to 2dMAW

BARROW, Bill A (3071) 3dMAW to 1stMAW

BAYNE JR, Edward L (1381) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig

BECK, Nathaniel E (3049) MCB CamPen to 9thMCRD

BECK, Bobby L (0141) 8thMCRD to 3dMAW

BENTON, Percy T (0111) MCAS CherPnt to MCRD PI

BERNDT, Robert F (2543) 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW

BERTRAND, Jerry A (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej

BOTTONS, Harvel H (3071) 3dMAW to 1stMAW

BOUCHER, Leon J (3061) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen to 1stMAW

BOUGEOIS, JR, Eddie J (0369) MB Guam to 1stMarDiv

BRADY, Ernest W (3516) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW

BRECKENRIDGE, Gary L (2636) 2d-MarDiv to LFTULant

BRENNER, Michael D (3049) 3dMAW to 1stMAW

BREWER, Ralph M (0369) 1stMarDiv to MAD Ms

BREZEALE, Guy (1316) MCSC Albany to ForTrps CamLej

BROOKSHIRE, Charles C (3311) HQMC to ForTrps CamLej

BULLEN, Bernard F (0369) MCRD PI to 1stMarDiv

BURNS, Delbert D (3516) MCB CamPen to 1stMAW

BUTTS, John S (1345) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv

CAISE, Roger W (0369) MCRD PI to 1stMAW

CEJUDO, Oscar M (3011) MB CorpC to MCAAS Yuma

CHASE, Paul D (0369) MCAS Albany to Camp Butler

CHAMBERS, Edward H (3071) 1stMAW to 1stMAW

CHANCE, James M (0141) 1stMarBrig to MCSC Barstow

CHOATE, Orville L (2171) MCSC Albany to MCB CamLej

CHRISTY, Richard E (4131) MAG-26 to 1stMAW

CIOPI, Donald E (1345) FMFLant to MCS Quant

CIRRINCIONE, Frank S (0111) MCS Quant to MCB CamLej

CLARK, Jessie R (0141) 92dRIFCo to 2dMarDiv

CLIFFTON JR, Christopher C (3516) 2d-MarDiv to 1stMAW

COMER, Charles G (0141) 2dMarDiv to 6thMCRD

CONLEY, Julian D (3071) 3dMAW to 1stMarBrig

CONSTANDE, Donald (0369) MCRD SD to MCRD PI FFT

CONN, Edward J (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMCRD

COOK, Ronald J (2336) 1stMarDiv to MB Indian Head

COURSEY JR, John B (2645) MCAS CherPnt to Camp Butler

COWDRAY, James K (5593) MCRD PI to 1stMAW

CRAIG, Asa B (0141) 3dMarDiv to Air FMFLant

CROWLEY, Robert A (1345) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej

CYRTIMUS, Cyril (0241) 2dMAW to 1stMAW

DABNEY, "J" "W" (4131) MCAAS Yuma to MCB CamPen

DANIELS, William (3537) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW

DANNER JR, Elbert B (0141) 1stMAW to 1stMAW

DE ANGELIS, Robert D (3145) 1stMarDiv to MCAAS Yuma

DUNN, Bernard P (2761) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD

DUNN, Marion W (1316) MCB CamLej to MCSC Albany

ELLIOTT, Harry B (1345) 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW

EMIS, Donald E (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant

ESCOOTTO, Rudolfo (0141) MCRD SD to 2dOrdnDltMaintCo

ESTES, Patrick J (6621) MCRD SD to MCAAS K-Bar

FOSTER, Robert A (2761) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD

FILICKO, James W (6614) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW

FISH, Ernest R (3049) FMFPac to 2dMarDiv

FULMER, Dewey E (2531) FMFLant to 1stMCRD

GENTRY, William E (1345) FMFLant to MCS Quant

GIBBONS, Desmond M (3311) FMFLant to MCRD PI

GILBO JR, Lawrence J (5541) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv

GILDER, Marvin S (1169) MCSFA SFPA to 3dMAW

GODDARD, Michael J (0141) 9thMCRD to 1stMarDiv

GOYETTE, Gerald L (6412) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW

GREEN, Joseph L A (6481) MAG-32 to 1stMAW

GUDGER, Leon O (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant

GUSTIN, Dane R (0141) 2dMarDiv to HOMC

HAMNER, Raymond E (0369) 3dMarDiv to MAD Ms

HANEVALL, John E (3311) FMFLant to 1stMAW

HANSEN, Manford L (3371) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW

HARDIN, Forest B (1169) 3dMarDiv to MAG-32

HARRAH, David E (0341) MB Yokosuka to 2dMarDiv

HASKILL, Albert E (3516) 2dMAW to 3dMAW

TURN PAGE

ANNUNZIO



DECLARATION

TILLKANNAGIVANDE

ANUNCIO

Moydoe



ANNOUNCEMENT!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Means the same in any language. We want to announce to the world that we have a new supply of Leatherneck Binders in Marine Green with gold lettering. Your order will be filled as soon as it is received.

LEATHERNECK Bookshop
P.O. Box 1918
Washington 13, D. C.

Please send me a LEATHERNECK Binder at \$2.00 each.

Remittance enclosed.

Check Postal money order

(DO NOT SEND CASH)

Name

Address

OF COURSE I FORGOT
SOMETHING!...I FORGOT TO
SEND *Leatherneck*
MY !! CHANGE of ADDRESS!!



Notify our Circulation Department of any change in your address. Use the coupon below. Mail to: LEATHERNECK, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

Meanwhile, the Post Office will forward your LEATHERNECK to you without extra postage if your change of address is the result of official orders. File a change of address with the post office before you depart your old address.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Name (print) _____

NEW ADDRESS

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

OLD ADDRESS

(attach old address label if available)

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

TRANSFERS (cont.)

- HATADIS, Robert E (0141) 3dMAW to 12thMCRD
HAYES, Richard L (0369) MD USS Hornet to 2dMarDiv
HEISER, Thomas W (2721) FMFPac to MCSC Barstow
HENNING, Clifton L (1381) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
HICKS, Jacks R (0141) MCS Quant to 9thRRC
HOLLOWAY, Myron D (0369) MB Portmouth Va to 2dMarDiv
HOLT JR, Jack W (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB Camp Lejeune
HOPKINS, James D (0369) MCB Camp Pen to MCRD PI FFT
ICHIKI, Ralph K (2541) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Eitoro
JACKSON, Roy W (0231) MARTD Anacostia 1stMAW to 1stMAW
JAGOW, Frederick A (5517) 1stMAW to 1stMAW
JAMES, Russell L (2111) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarDiv
JENKINS, Robert L (2561) 1stMAW to MCB 29 Palms
JIMENEZ, Pete (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRD PI FFT
JOHNSON, Patrick K (3516) FMFLant to 2dMarDiv
JOHNSTON JR, Robert G (3051) 2dSup-Co to 3dMarDiv
JONES JR, Clyde L (0369) 1stMarDiv to 3dMAW
JONES, Fred J (1345) 2dMarDiv to MCSC Albany
JONES, Roy L (2171) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant
KALEIKINI, Edward Y P (6631) MAG-32 to MAD Jax
KELLY, Everett L (3031) FMFLant to 1stMAW
KENNEDY, William G (0141) 37thRRC to 2dMarDiv
KELLEIN JR, Samuel (1833) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CampLej
KNAPP, Howard J (3361) MCB CamLej to 1stMarDiv
KOLB, Frederic T (2533) MCRD SD to MCB CampPen FFT
LACKEY, Albert L (0369) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv
LINCATERI, William E (0369) MCRD PI to MAD Mis
LA RUE, Billy B (3041) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
LAULAND JR, Thomas H (7113) MARTD Nrlns to MCAS Eitoro
LEARY, Edward J (3071) 2dMAW to 2dMarDiv
LEE, Stanley S W (0369) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv
LEE JR, William O (1381) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
LEWIS JR, Harold E (3516) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
LOGAN, John E (0141) 2dMAW to 6th-MCRD
MACKEY JR, Elbert T (6621) MCRD SD to MCAS Yuma
MANCO, Edward J (3421) 1st MAW to 12thMCRD
MARTIN, Gerald E (1833) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CampLej
MC CALLISTER, Horace W (3071) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv
MC CAULEY, Hugh (3051) MB Bsn to MCB CamLej
MC CORD JR, Harvey (3051) MCAS Beaufort to 1stMarDiv
MC INTIRE, Donald C (0369) 1stMarDiv to 3dMAW
MC KINNEY, Thomas H (1345) 2dMarDiv to MCAS Chert
MC QUEEN, Robert C (3051) 1stMAW to MCSC Albany
MELTON, Willie B (1345) MCSC Albany to 2dMarDiv
MILLER JR, Ralph J (1341) 2d MarDiv to MCSC Albany
MINCH, Wyndell W (0141) 3dMAW to MCB CampPen FFT
MOES, William E (3537) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFLant
MONOPOLI, Daniel (6461) 1stMarDiv to MCAS Eitoro
MONSAITO, Herbert B (3051) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
MORAVEC, Franklin (3371) MCB Camp Pen to MCAS Yuma
MORRILL JR, Frederick S (0141) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
MURPHY, William J (0141) 1stMarDiv to MCAS Eitoro
NGE, William T. (6461) 2dMAW to 1stMarDiv
NORDSTROM, Frederick M (6621) MCRD SD to 3dMAW
O'BRIEN, Ernest J (3371) 3dMAW to MCAS Yuma
ORTIZ, Jaime (0369) 3dMarDiv to MAD Mis
O'MULLIVAN, John J (2111) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
OWENS, Edgar W (0141) AirFMFPac to MCB 29 Palms
PABIAN, Francis S (3049) FMFLant to 9thMCRD
PAGE, Robert K (2561) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv
PALMER, Clayton F (3537) 2dMarDiv to MCAS Beaufort
PARKER, Junior (1341) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
PEARSON, Charles R (5544) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
PENDHAUS JR, Frank E (0141) FMF-P to 3dMAW
PENZIE, Stanley (3516) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
- PHILLIPS, Hugh F (0141) MD Bremer-ton to 92dRRC
PHILLIPS, Willie J (3537) 2dMarDiv to 2dMAW
PIKE, John E (2111) FMFLant to MB Yokosuka
PLUCKIN, Leonard (2561) 1stMarDiv to 3dMAW
RADUKA, Joseph T (3031) MCRD SD to ForTrps 29 Palms
RAUDENBUSH, Carl J (1316) FMFLant to LFTULant
REED, James F (0141) MCRD SD to FMFLant
REED, Raymond H (0171) MCS Quant to MRTC Glen
REPKA, Paul (1341) MCS Quant to ForTrps CampLej
RHINE, John A (0141) FMFLant to 1stMAW
RICHARDS, Harold A (0141) 1stMAW to 1stMAW
ROBERTS, John C (1169) FMFLant to 2dMAW
ROBINSON, Robert B (0369) 58thRRC to 1stMarDiv
ROBISON, Winfield S (5543) 3dMarDiv to 12thMCRD
ST. GEORGE, Herbert J (0811) MD USS Canberra to 2d MarDiv
SCHIPPER, Wendell E (3371) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
SCHWARTZ, Charles F (1345) FMFLant to 2dMAW
SCOTT, William (2511) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
SHADDEN, Jack C (0369) MCRD SR to MCB CampPen
SHAW, Ellsworth A (3041) 45thRRC to MCAS K-Bay
SHEPARD, Dean S (3071) MARTD Bk/M to 1stMAW
SHERRILL, Russell L (0369) MCRD SD to 1stMarDiv
SHERMAN, Stanley E (6511) AirFMFLant to 2dMAW
SLIGAR JR, Howard B (0141) 1stOrd-FID MaintCo to 2dNAW
SMITH, Edward E (4312) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
SMITH, Marvin Glen C (3516) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
SMITH, Sidney M (2111) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv
SOWERS, Robert L (0369) MB Portmouth Va to 2dMarDiv
SPARKS, Charles R (4411) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
SPARKS, Jessie L (4611) AirFMFLant to MCAS New River to MAG-26
STEARNS, Steven A (3049) 1stMarDiv to 9thMCRD
STEEN, Ralph A (3041) MARTC Glen to 1stMarDiv
STEPEE, Eldred A (3011) MB Npt to 2dMarDiv
STELLY, Napoleon J (3537) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
STERLING, Earl W (0141) 98thRRC to ForTrps CampLej
STEVENSON, Fred L (0141) FMFLant to 1stMAW
STEWART, Francis X (1121) 1stMAW to ForTrps CampLej
STONEKING, Lee R (0141) MAD Mis to 37thRRC
SYLVIA, Richard J (0141) 1stMCRD to 2dMarDiv
THOMAS, Virgil C (0369) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv
TIDEMAN JR, George (5547) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI
TIMBERLAKE, William J (0141) FMFLant to 2dMAW
TOMS, Donald W (2533) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
TORRES, Ernest O (0121) 8thMCRD to 3dMAW
TRACEY, Charles D (3516) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
TYRELL, Floyd A (6511) 1stMarBrig to MAD Jax
VELKY, Victor (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB PI FFT
WALDEN, Virgil E (3516) MAG-32 to 2dMarDiv
WALDRON, Joseph E (3516) FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
WALL, Edwin L (2561) MCRD SD to 1stMAW
WALKER, Joseph W (3051) 1stMAW to MCAS CampPen
WATSON, Donald E (3516) MCSC Albany to MAG-32..
WEBB, William J (1631) 5thMCRD to 2dMarDiv
WHITE, Vaughn G (3531) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
WILMANS, John C (0369) 1stMarDiv to MAD Mis
WILLIAMS, Lawrence F (6511) 1stMarBrig to MAD Jax
WEBSTER, Robert H. (6413) MCAS K-Bay to 3dMAW
WERNER, Elmer J (2541) MB Portmouth Va to MCAS K-Bay
WOODDY, George W (0369) MCRD PI to 1stMarDiv
WOODS, Cleadis D (2161) 1stMAW to ForTrps CampLej
WOODS, James N (1391) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
WORLEY, James E (6511) MAD Jax to 3dMAW
WYATT JR, James R (1161) 1stMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms
YATES, Lynn P (3371) MCB CampPen to MCAS Yuma
ZAKIAN, John F (3041) MB Port Lautey to 2dMarDiv
ZELASKO, William N (0141) MAD Jax to 2dMarDiv

END

AMICUS

[continued from page 21]

hesitation. This willingness to engage and the proper tactical employment of troops was a signature of LANTPHIBEX.

For nine days and nights, Bellicans and invaders belted each other through Amican swamps and woods. And each day the Troop Umpire Control Unit added fresh logs to the burning fire-fights. Using aggressors as launching vehicles, the umpires torpedoed problem upon problem into the invading forces. The purpose? To ascertain how troops and their commanders would react when faced with unexpected challenges.

What would you do if:

An Amican farmer (a Marine in civvies) tells you that the Bellicans have buried boxes on his property? (The boxes contained arms for future guerrilla operations. You should neutralize the area.)

A civilian stumbles into your lines stating that he is a lost Amican? (This man was actually briefed to be an espionage agent. If you searched him

you would find Bellican documents.)

The mayor of an Amican town contacts you, asking that his municipality be spared from destruction. (The man was actually an Amican, the people for whom you are fighting. After this civilian was checked out, did you treat him in a manner befitting his office?)

Indignant civilians demanding payment for destroyed barns, espionage agents posing as chaplains or USO representatives, and friendly Amicans sincerely trying to help your forces—all these were tossed at the invaders. And reactions were recorded by pre-warred umpires.

Though numerous, the by-plays of intrigue were shadowed by combat situations. Throughout the nine-day exercise, field problems ranging from squad patrolling to simulated nuclear air strikes affected both the Bellicans and Blue Forces. The "war" ground to a standstill only once—on the fourth day when a truce was declared for negotiation purposes. Next day, however, the cease fire was scrapped when the Blue invaders were unexpectedly hit by an aggressor attack.

What were the overall results of LANTPHIBEX? It all depends on which seat you occupied during the

maneuvers. If you were in the higher staff level, you kept an eye on such on-paper factors as the Military Sea Transport Service's capacity to move rear echelon commands into the problem area.

If you were aggressing, you found that Lieutenant Colonel Stanley McLeod's view that you were "training aids for the invaders" could be carried a step further. The Blue forces were also aggressor training aids. You learned, with some distaste, the futility of fighting a defensive battle.

Or, if you were in a platoon sergeant's seat, you watched your men develop "field personalities." You analyzed them under different conditions—when they were tired, excited, exultant or depressed. If your platoon had to be committed tomorrow—in actuality—you would know the platoon's strengths and weaknesses.

And there was at least one man who learned one fact he's liable never to forget. He was among the throng of observers watching the D-Day landings. Pointing to a pillbox-shaped object at Onslow Beach, he asked: "What sort of weapon is that?"

It was, he was told, a Dempster Dumpster.

END





KARATE: The Art of "Empty Hand" Fighting, by Hidetaka Nishiyama and Richard C. Brown. Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont.

Price \$6.75

This amazing Japanese sport and art of unarmed self-defense has gained such tremendous popularity in recent years that a demand developed for a comprehensive manual on the subject. Here at last, for the first time in any language, is a complete, authoritative, and lavishly illustrated 251-page guide that gives step-by-step explanations, practical pointers, and thorough analyses of all the basic movements and techniques of karate, as well as a full description of the sport in its theoretical aspects—history, organization, training methods, and basic principles.

Containing more than 1000 individual illustrations, arranged for easy and immediate comprehension, the 7½" by 10½" book provides thorough and graphic explanations of more than 70 important techniques, including stances, postures, body shifting, punching, striking, blocking, formal exercises, and throwing. The book also gives an explanation of competitive karate, with official rules of the sport.

In addition to the sport aspect of karate, the beautifully bound book features a complete presentation of its use as a dynamic art of self-defense. Defense techniques against holding by one or two opponents, as well as against an assailant armed with a knife, club, or pistol, are discussed in turn and demonstrated with photographs and succinct captions.

The authors, *Hidetaka Nishiyama*, Chief of the Instruction Committee of the Japan Karate Association, and *Richard C. Brown*, an American member of the same organization, clearly state their purpose with the following words from their preface: ". . . we realized that there was now a real need for a thorough introduction to karate in all its aspects, with specific instructions in learning and practicing indi-

vidual techniques . . . If this book succeeds in teaching the reader the main elements of true karate and encourages him to learn and practice it, we shall feel that our efforts have been amply rewarded."



WAKE OF THE WAHOO, by Forest J. Sterling, Chilton Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price \$3.95

This is the story of naval warfare seldom told—that of the enlisted man. The submarine *USS Wahoo* and her commander, Dudley "Mush" Morton, are already a legend. The accounts of her patrols have been extolled in print and on film, but these accounts have been written by professional writers from the official reports. *Wake of the Wahoo*, on the other hand, is written by the man who was the yeoman on her four patrols before the last. He knew almost every man who went down with her—knew their jitters, their courage, their humor, before, during, and after an attack.

Forest Sterling recounts the day-to-day events aboard ship as viewed, not

by an officer, but by a member of the crew. The reader shares the suspense, the elation after a clean hit, the racing pulse of fear as exploding "ash cans" extinguish the lights, smash equipment, stave in plates. There are the harrowing deck watches, the tension in the control tower, the surface attacks, the emergency dives . . . But there is horseplay, too, and letters from home, and liberties, with drinks and girls to relieve the weariness and strain of the long patrols. There are card games and bull sessions and, ever-present, the amazing personal impact of "Mush" Morton on his crew.

Less than an hour before the *Wahoo* departed on her seventh patrol—never to return—Forest Sterling was set ashore for transfer to Yeoman's School in the States. It is a miracle he is now alive to tell this tale.

A DEPARTURE FROM THE RULES, by Anthony Robinson, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York

Price \$3.95

Here, in a novel of the sea, is the story of the destroyer *USS Dobbs* and of the officers and men who lived and served aboard her—their ambitions and their fears and of each one's part in the worst peacetime disaster of the United States Navy.

When the new captain took command of the *Dobbs*, he had one purpose in mind: to restore strict military procedures, to surpass her great wartime record and to make her the sharpest ship afloat.

The heart of this novel is the conflict between the Naval Academy-trained captain and his gunnery officer, a Reservist from Yale. Their struggle culminates on a dark night in the Pacific Ocean, with the decision which took the *Dobbs* to her death. At the court of inquiry, convened to establish the cause of the disaster, the testimony leads to the human failings of the participants.

This novel, written in a familiar style with a few new plot twists, is good, light reading.

END

FROM OUR READERS

Burial at Sea

by Charles W. Yeager

DURING World War II, a Marine in the bed next to mine in a field hospital in New Guinea told me this story of his evacuation from a South Pacific battlefield. It's a story of mixed emotions . . . a story I'll never forget . . .

There were 125 casualties waiting to be evacuated by ship. One hundred and twenty-three were Marines; two were Japanese soldiers.

The jagged rows of stretchers, strung along the beach, looked like so much driftwood washed ashore. The men could sense the hollow feeling of the sea as an occasional breeze would sweep a cool, refreshing spray of salt water across their grimy faces and sweating bodies. The low overcast and the absence of lights made the night pitch black. It was around midnight.

No one spoke much . . . just a word or two now and then, asking for a drink of water or a drag on a cigarette. Finally, the scraping bottom of an LST against the coral broke the stillness and their tension.

The ramp of the ship lowered, the stretchers were carried aboard and placed against the sides of the tank deck. Only the dull, blue light from the black-out lamps enabled the sailors to see what they were doing. When the last stretcher was carried aboard and the bow doors closed, the heavy motors pulled the ship away from the beach.

The ship under way, the lights were dimmed and the men became silent. The sickening stench of dampness and drying blood charged the air. Every man was tired and needed rest. Few could sleep.

The two injured Japanese were on litters a few yards from the last Marine. Every available man of the ship's crew stood by, anxious to help in any way he could.

"Anything you men want, just ask for it," said the ship's Executive Officer standing in the center among the litters. Then he added, "Just remember . . . we're at your service."

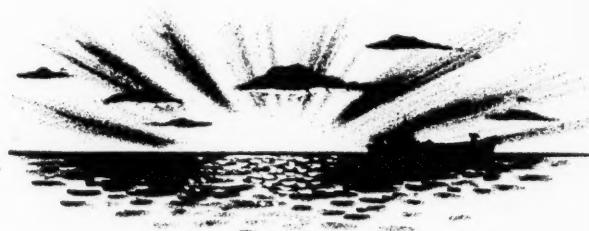
During this entire time, the Japanese soldiers said nothing. Probably, they dreaded the thought of what might be in store for them. One of the Japanese was badly hurt. Word got around that he had internal concussion.

A few hours out at sea, the water became rough. The ship tossed from one side to the other. As much as the sailors tried to prevent it, some litters managed to slide

from their places along the sides. Another wave would send them crashing back against the bulkhead. The injured became uneasier and their moans increased.

The Exec spent most of the time among the casualties during the storm. He repeatedly asked if there was anything the men needed to make conditions easier. With sufficient smokes and food to satisfy them, one by one, the men closed their eyes and tried to sleep.

The wounded Japanese were not neglected. Navy corpsmen stood by their litters constantly, soothing their



pains as best they could. In spite of all the medical care given them, the more seriously injured soldier died before daybreak.

As soon as a Navy doctor pronounced him dead, his body was wrapped in a canvas shroud and removed from that section of the ship. The Marines whispered among themselves about what would be done with his body. . . .

Their speculations were interrupted by the appearance of two armed sailors who went directly to the litter of the lone Japanese and carried him to the cargo elevator. The three of them ascended topside.

A minute or two later three volleys of shots were heard by the 123 men below. For a while there was silence. Then the cargo elevator descended with the two sailors, the Japanese and the Executive Officer. The officer addressed the somewhat puzzled Marines:

"Those shots you heard, men . . . that's right . . . a burial at sea."

With what appeared to be deep feeling, the lone Japanese spoke. "American Marines nice people . . . but you never take Cal'forn'ya back."

For a split second the wounded Marines looked at one another, bewildered. Then someone laughed. . . .

END



IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would initiate action to check every member of the Marine Corps for a reaction to antibiotics such as penicillin. Once this had been determined, I would have the results recorded prominently in each Marine's service record book, health record and displayed on both the personnel identification card and identification tags of each man. Due to the limited space, a number code would be devised for positive or negative recordings on the ID tags and card.

A man with a reaction to such antibiotics as this would die from a careless shot of the drug just the same as he would if he received the wrong type of blood. Even in the case where a man has a reaction and does not die from the injection he would still be a casualty and of no use to the Marine Corps while undergoing medical care.

ASSgt Charles F. Anderson
1194073

Dear Sir:

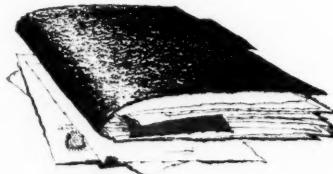
If I were Commandant, I would require, upon initial enlistment, that a copy of birth certificate with official seal, be forwarded to Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, and that it be included as a part of the permanent military records thereof.

I would further require that, upon marriage of a Marine, a copy of the marriage certificate and wife's birth certificate also be furnished. Further, certificates of birth of all children would be required as they occur. These also would become part of the individual's permanent military records.

Once these certificates had been

made a part of the permanent military records, there would not at any time during his entire career be any need of having to furnish further copies to HQMC. This could result in quite a saving to the individual as well as a great time-saver at Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.

AMSGt Marion C. Barnes
409974



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, it might be expected that since I am a woman I would decorate all barracks windows with organdy curtains, paint all vehicles in various shades of pink, and provide Dior creations for all Women Marines. But, frankly, I am concerned about a more serious custom of the Marine Corps, namely the practice of transferring personnel at regular intervals regardless of their potential contributions. For example, the Marine Corps Landing Force Development Center is certainly one of the most important agencies of the Marine Corps in that its primary mission is to test and evaluate equipment to determine its suitability for Marine Corps use. The personnel assigned to this Center must be highly specialized in their respective fields. The normal tour of duty is two years. Because of the extremely complicated and technical requirements of person-

nel attached to the Development Center, it usually takes a Marine approximately one year to become thoroughly oriented and make worthwhile contributions to the overall mission of the Center. Then, when this Marine actually nears the peak of his productivity—what happens? He's transferred to a change of scenery. In less critical areas, this would little affect the mission of the Marine Corps. But, if I were Commandant and had some red hot experts attached to the Development Center, I would give them duty assignments to that Center for tours of not less than four years.

Becky Billingsley
Quantico, Va.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would institute a revitalization of the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, and give much more emphasis toward completion of a Marine Corps Schools course of instruction. In this revitalization, I would insist that accurate keeping of sub-courses completed, prompt mailing of new sub-courses, and minimum delay in acknowledging correspondence from students become the rule, rather than the exception. I would ensure that Marine Corps Schools sub-courses be kept up to date with all new Marine Corps concepts as envisioned by the planners and draftsmen of tomorrow's concepts of war, and as these new concepts became concrete, incorporate them into their proper place and level for schooling. Along with the current Marine Corps Schools courses, I would institute specific courses from Marine Corps Institute and admin-

istered by Marine Corps Schools as part of the Basic and/or Junior Course, to teach Russian Warfare and Tactics.

To place more emphasis upon the course completion, I would waive the GMST test for sergeants (E-5) who complete the Basic Officer's Course, waive the GMST test for staff sergeants (E-6) who complete the Junior Officer's Course, and open the Senior Officer's Course to all E-7s, E-8s and E-9s and to all other SNCOs who have completed the Basic and Junior Officer's Courses. At the time for consideration of an E-7 for E-8, completion of the Senior Officer's Course



would receive consideration along with all other criteria as set forth by Headquarters, Marine Corps.

The effects of this plan on the caliber of our SNCOs would be immediate and effective. Primarily, it would place the basic knowledge of the second lieutenant in the hands of the sergeant, making him much more capable of leading the small unit. The Junior Course would enable the staff sergeant to effectively function in a first lieutenant's billet and in emergencies, enable him to perform company staff functions. To the E-7, E-8 or E-9, it would help him to effectively command a company in combat emergencies and enable him to serve on battalion staff levels should the need arise.

Secondly, to the SNCO himself, this plan would offer a goal, other than promotion. It would mean that he would be a more dedicated Marine, with a much greater knowledge and concept of the Marine Corps, both from the field and staff level.

Third, and last, to the Marine Corps, this plan would mean a vast cadre of trained, professional Marines who would be capable of taking on any job, whatever its magnitude, and

completing it in the best traditions of the Marine Corps.

SSgt Homer E. Nabors, Jr.
1139300

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, I would establish a basic uniform issue more adaptable to all Marine Corps duty stations. Incidentally, I do not refer to cold and warm weather clothing, but the requirements of individual duty stations.

A typical example might be my case: On 29 July, 1959, I reported to Parris Island, S.C., for duty. I was issued three sets of tropicals, two sets of khaki uniforms and one pair of dress shoes. On 25 November, 1959, I reported to Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga., for duty. Upon my arrival, I learned that this particular duty station requires three sets of khaki and two pairs of dress shoes. This requirement was enforced after a four-month tour of duty. Needless to say, my extra pair of shoes and khaki uniform will be useful to me. Nevertheless, if I were Commandant, this would never happen.

I would dispatch letters to all commands, asking for their base uniform requirements. Then I would compile this data, draw up a solution, and promote it to use, uniformly at all Marine Corps duty stations. This could be done by sending out letters, announcing the proposed solution, and asking for comments as to its adaptability to their individual requirements.

If the basic uniform issue required was the same at all duty stations, it would eliminate some of the problems facing new reportees out of boot camp, also from duties elsewhere.

PFC David H. Corra
1875696

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would initiate a policy that would correct a long-standing deficiency in unit training. This deficiency, existing in many units, is the lack of proper instruction in the individual unit's history.

To a fledgling Marine, reporting in for his first duty in an FMF-type unit, his new organization is nothing but a combination of confusing letters and numbers. This would be an ideal time to instill motivation, unit and individual pride, and esprit de corps, by either a short briefing by one of the

command's senior NCOs, or a printed hand-out type pamphlet that could be read at the joinee's leisure. The material presented should be a brief combat history of the unit. The new arrival would know immediately upon joining the unit that now he is in a "real Marine Corps" outfit, that he has a past history of combat successes to live up to, and that he is in this particular unit for a purpose: that of helping this unit attain new highs in performance, in order to ensure continued combat success.

I believe that if all FMF units were encouraged, by proper directive, to set up and maintain a system such as the one described, the resulting motivation and esprit de corps would make for a prouder and more inspired combat Marine Corps.

ASSgt G. A. Fischer
1318431

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would encourage the adoption of certain changes in the Women Marine uniform. These changes would make our already attractive uniform exceedingly more attractive and in better taste, according to civilian and military standards.

With the Dress Blue Uniform, black pumps and handbag would accent the navy blue fabric and red trim, with gold buttons. At present, brown pumps and handbag seem to



detract from our otherwise smart appearance.

To end the rumors about, and dissatisfaction with, the present regulation handbag, I would authorize a new, larger revision of the present handbag. This purse has many features but its microscopic interior makes it impractical for everyday use.

It is felt that these relatively simple changes would enhance our uniform and better adjust it to the expectation of fashion-conscious women.

1stLt Betty Ann Byrne
WO76688
END



BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

BULLETIN BOARD is *Leatherneck's* interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

Retirement Benefits For Enlisted Personnel Group Insurance Members

Members of the Armed Forces Enlisted Personnel Benefit Association may now continue their membership and group insurance coverage into retirement and until age 65, it was recently announced by officials of the enlisted group.

The Enlisted Association is a non-profit organization established in 1956 by senior enlisted personnel to advance and safeguard the economic interests of United States armed forces enlisted personnel stationed throughout the world.

Under the new provisions, when a member retires from active duty (provided no disability rating is indicated in the retirement orders) he may enter an "Associate Member" status with the same basic insurance contribution he paid while on active duty, that is, \$9.00 per month.

Although the Association makes available emergency loans to members, the major benefit of membership is the \$10,000 group life insurance plan. All members—except those on hazardous duty who pay a modest additional charge—contribute \$9.00 regardless of their age.

Effective August 1, 1960, the insurance contribution for all enlisted personnel in receipt of incentive pay for paratroop duty is reduced from \$12.50 per month to \$9.00 per month. No change in hazardous status for other personnel in receipt of incentive pay.

Each year after death claims and expenses are paid, the remainder, except for a small reserve, is refunded to the members. The latest refund, Christmas 1959, amounted to \$42.00 per member, equivalent to \$3.50 per month. This reduced the

basic net cost of \$10,000 insurance to only \$5.50 per month for all ages.

The schedule of insurance coverage for retired members will be as follows:

Through age 55.....	\$10,000
Ages 55 to 60.....	\$ 7500
Ages 60 to 65.....	\$ 5000

Members who joined the Association on or since March 1, 1960, must be a member for at least two years before becoming eligible to continue membership into retirement.

Membership eligibility and insurance in the Association has now been extended to all enlisted personnel, regardless of component, who are on extended active duty for a period greater than six months. (Note: This excludes only those enlisted personnel who are on active duty for training or under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955).

The Association Directors—all enlisted personnel on active duty—reported that they expect larger refunds as the membership grows.

Thoroughly reviewed and examined by the Defense Department, the organization has Department of Defense approval to solicit members throughout the services. Allotments are authorized and encouraged for payment of insurance contributions.

Applications are accepted from all enlisted personnel on active duty stationed anywhere in the world. Allotments should be made payable to the new address of the Association: Armed Forces Enlisted Personnel Benefit Association, Warner Building, 13th and "E" Streets, N.W., Washington 4, D. C.

Marine Corps League

In 1923 Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune founded the Marine Corps League and in 1937 the U. S. Congress incorporated the charter; this was the fifth one granted to a veterans' organization and so remains today. The League is the only veterans' organization with a membership drawn entirely from one service. The Marine Corps League is well known for its charitable activities and its interest in the welfare of its members and families.

PURPOSE OF THE LEAGUE

To preserve the traditions and to promote the interests of the United States Marine Corps.

To band together those now serving in the U. S. Marine Corps and those who have been honorably discharged from the service together in fellowship, that they may effectively promote the ideals of American freedom and democracy.

To fit its members for the duties of citizenship and to encourage them to serve as ably as they have served their Nation.

To hold sacred the history and memory of the men who have given their lives to the Nation.

To foster love for the principles which they have supported by blood and valor since the founding of the Republic.

To maintain true alliance to American institutions.

TURN PAGE

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

To create a bond of comradeship between those in the service and those who have returned to civil life.

To aid voluntarily and to render assistance to all Marines and former Marines as well as the widows and orphans.

To perpetuate the history of the U. S. Marine Corps and by fitting acts to observe anniversaries of historical occasions of particular interest to Marines.

BENEFITS AVAILABLE

Welfare and rehabilitation assistance.
Services of Veterans' Administration Service Officer.

National and State scholarship funds. These funds have been set up for members and their families.

Low-cost life insurance program is available to members and auxiliaries. This program has not been set up to replace your present insurance, but to provide additional protection to members and their families.

The Marine Corps League is a vital and growing organization. Its purpose in preserving the traditions of the Corps, coupled with community service and welfare activities, provides an excellent opportunity for members to participate in worthwhile programs. Former Marines, members of the Marine Corps Reserve and Regular Marines are eligible to join. For full information contact: National Headquarters—Marine Corps League, Old State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, La.

New Marine Corps Institute Policy

Applications from Marines for enrollment in MCI courses have increased greatly during recent months. To provide improved service to students who actively participate by regular submission of lessons, the Marine Corps Institute will modify the present policy on the length of inactivity time permitted students prior to disenrollment.

Effective 1 June 1960 and each month thereafter, MCI students who have failed to submit a lesson during the previous two months will be advised

that they must notify MCI within 30 days of their intention to continue the course. During this period an inactive student may (1) request disenrollment, returning his tests with the request; (2) request additional time for cause; (3) submit a lesson immediately, which will restore him to active status. Students who fail to take any of these actions within the 30-day period authorized, will be disenrolled for inactivity.

Voting Program For 1960

The year 1960 is a Presidential election year. This is of special import to each citizen-Marine and his family. The ever-present threat to our democratic ideals should be a constant reminder to each eligible voter that he is privileged, through his right to vote, to help select his Nation's political leaders and thus help maintain our American way of life.

The Marine whose life's profession is to defend our democracy should be doubly conscious of his obligations and be encouraged by all practical means to exercise his citizenship obligations to vote. The Secretary of Defense has designated 27 September 1960 as Armed Forces Voters' Day. Commanders are encouraged to emphasize voting on that day. However, since Marines are stationed

world-wide, commanders are reminded that state elections vary as do the procedures for voting by absentee ballot. As a result, advance planning for an active program throughout the year is essential.

In addition, many Marines and/or their dependents who are voters located in their home states where they may vote at the polls. Publicity on the voting program should include information which would stimulate these persons to cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice.

Headquarters Marine Corps will disseminate information as it becomes available in the form of posters, bulletins, charts, pamphlets and in the Headquarters Marine Corps Special Services Newsletter.

New Veterans Pension Booklet Available

Eligibility requirements and rates of payment under the new pension system effective July 1, 1960, are explained in the revised Veterans Administration pamphlet, "Federal Benefits For Veterans and Dependents," now on sale at the U. S. Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C.

The booklet, also called VA fact sheet IS-1, lists all

major benefits available to U. S. veterans, explains the nature of the benefits, eligibility requirements, and tells where eligible veterans and their dependents may apply for the benefits.

A single copy may be purchased from the printing office for 15 cents. A discount may be secured for quantity purchases.

END

COMPTON

[continued from page 33]

it soon came to be known as Comptonville. To Griffith Compton, leader of the original scouting party, went the honor of respected First Citizen as well as namesake for the community. The name was later shortened to Compton in 1869.

Captain Hugh M. Stewart, a salesman with the American District Telegraph Company, commands the Rifle company. He assumed his duties in December, 1959. He is "paper assisted" by Captain William L. Nicolls, exec; Captain LeRoy M. Jones, training officer; and AMSSgt John E. Douglas, first sergeant. Douglas is co-owner of the Playtime Paper Products Company. Capt Nicolls is an insurance adjuster and Capt Jones, a salesman.

The four platoon leaders are Captain John W. Witt, First Lieutenant Robert H. Maxwell, Second Lieutenant Robert L. Calkins and ASSgt Dale R. Manchester. Manchester heads the weapons platoon.

"Just about every other drill period is spent in the field," AGySgt Manuel F. Gutierrez, company gunnery ser-

geant, said. "This calendar year," he continued, "we will undergo weapons firing, helicopter training, an amphibious landing and several night exercises." Gutierrez, who wears the Silver Star and two Purple Heart medals, is a Los Angeles policeman. He has been a member of the Marine Reserve since October, 1957.

Annual Summer training will be held at Hawthorne, Nev., this year from July 23 to August 6. Previous years were spent at Pickle Meadows, Mare Island and Camp Pendleton.

Approximately 50 percent of the unit's strength are six-month Reservists. Unlike most Reserve units, Compton has but a handful of high school students. "We have a shotgun mixture of occupations," Capt Stewart said. "They include all jobs normally found in an urban area."

The present-day Compton unit was activated during the Korean conflict. It was previously known as Company "C", 13th Infantry Battalion. With respect to weapons, equipment and organization, the 82d Rifle Company is closely patterned after standard Marine infantry units. They follow a training schedule directed by Colonel W. E. Barnes, Director of the 12th MCRD.

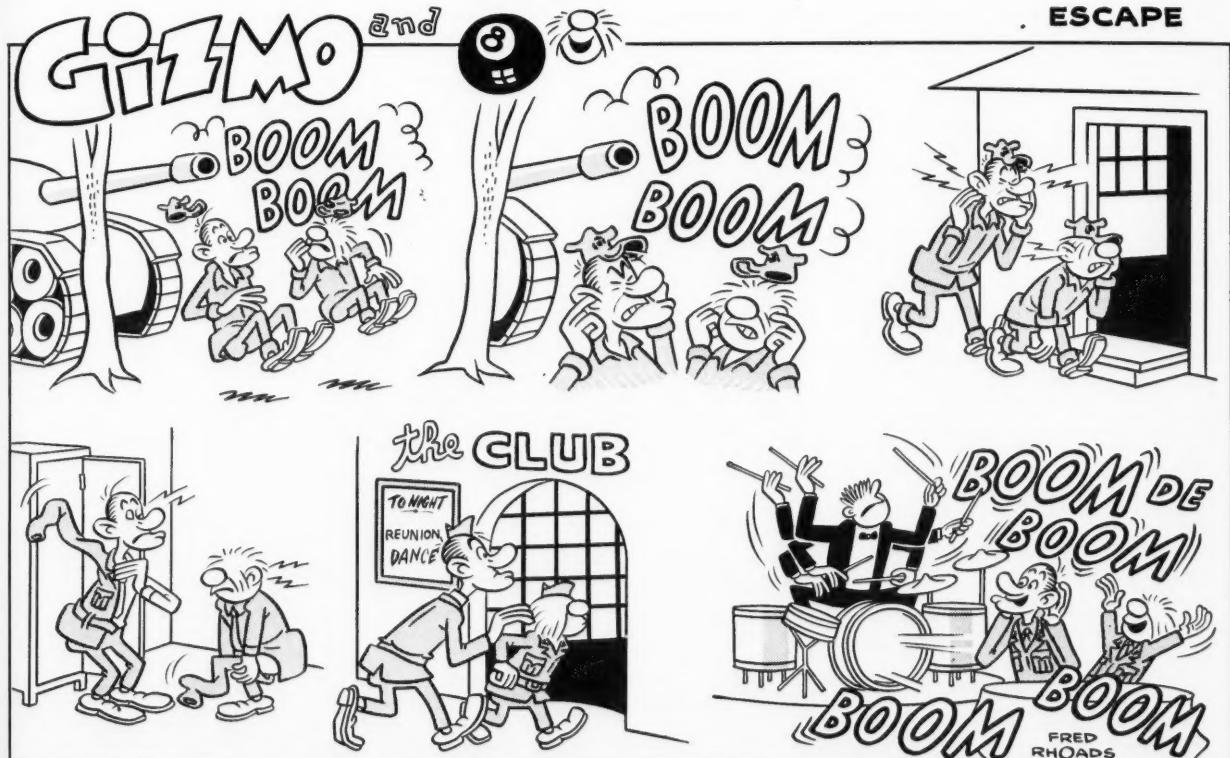
"Our field work usually takes place at El Toro, Camp Pendleton or the

Newport Harbor area," Capt Stewart said. "Because we are surrounded by cities and towns, we have to travel 15 or more miles to find suitable areas for our infantry tactics." As an example of cooperation with other Reserve units, Air National Guard buses and Naval Reserve trucks are often used to transport Marine Reservists to training areas. Most recent was "Operation Small Unit Leader." All were operated by Marine I-I staffers.

"One of the most important points of the Small Unit Leader air-ground exercise," Capt Silverthorn said, "was the fact that the NCOs got a first-hand working knowledge of the men in their units and through this experience, they will know in the future what to expect of each man in a given situation. Operation Small Unit Leader, although only a mile from start to finish, had the Reservists covering almost every type of terrain. It began on a mountain and ended on the slopes of an opposing mountain. Between, they fought through gullies and ravines, across level land, exposed and unexposed."

"It was a good test of men and tactics," Capt Stewart concluded. "Coupled with helicopter employment, the Compton Reservists can now be counted when the air-ground training role is taken."

END



In Reserve



Edited by ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Operation Sharkbite

Calmness and easy breathing returned to residents surrounding the San Francisco, Calif., Bay Area after word was received that the area was safe once again from advancing "enemy" forces.

The whole thing started when Reservists of the Bay Area conducted a massive exercise, "Operation Sharkbite," which saw aggressor forces sweeping toward the Golden Gate bridge from Tiburon Peninsula.

The operation, the first of its kind since 1956, included land, sea and air units.

Conducted in Marin County, the operation commenced when an expeditionary force was dispatched to Angel Island to immobilize an "enemy" observation post located there. Later, the main force of Reservists was put ashore near Tiburon's Naval Net Depot to push four miles northward along Paradise Drive.

Aggressor forces were supplied by the 6th Truck Company, USMCR, Sacramento, Calif.

Launching twin assaults from the LST, *Washoe County*, the Reservists went ashore in landing craft, amphibian tractors and helicopters.

They drove the aggressors from Tiburon beach, forcing them to relocate their defensive positions in the surrounding hills.

After capturing the observation post, the Angel Island attackers returned to waiting Amtracs, which ferried them across the north bay where they joined the main Tiburon force.

Combat aggressor patrols constantly harassed the Reservists as they prepared to bivouac on Tiburon. Counter patrols were sent out by the main body to feel out enemy positions and strengths.

Original operations called for an all-out push at mid-morning, but the continued harassment by patrolling aggressors, and the Reservists' eagerness

to get into the "fight," brought a change of plans.

Shortly before dawn, the Reservists stormed the hill, casting the surprised aggressor forces into a state of total confusion. The pre-dawn commotion, muzzle blasts and flares, in addition to causing dissension among the aggressors, startled nearby Tiburon residents. Several phone calls were received at the Corte Madera firehouse, as citizens expressed concern over the noise and strange flashes in the hills. They were assured that they were safe from the maneuvers, and that only blank ammunition was being used.

Sunrise silhouetted the tired troops as they marched out of the hills following the successful attack. After a breakfast of C-rations, religious services were held in the field.

A short critique of the operation was

conducted later that morning and the weekend warriors, shedding their helmets and rifles, prepared to return home.

"Operation Sharkbite" was conceived by members of the 14th Rifle Company, USMCR, and the Marine Reserve Volunteer Training Unit 12-44, both of Kentfield, Calif.

Other Reserve units participating in the exercise were the 2d Armored Amphibian Company, Treasure Island; 4th Supply Company, Stockton, 6th Communications Company, Alameda; and the 1st Air Delivery Company, San Jose.

Helicopters in the operation were piloted by members of the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment, NAS, Oakland.

SSgt Don W. Martin
12th MCRRD
San Francisco, Calif.



Photo by Sgt Steve Kusko

With the famed Golden Gate Bridge in the background, an amphibian tractor churned ashore at Angel Island during "Operation Sharkbite"



Official USMC Photo

Minneapolis Reservists PFC Stanley Bergstrom and Pvt Gary J. Giblin (tossing a grenade) trained at Camp Pendleton's Combat Town

Combat Town

Many crucial battles have been decided within the smoking confines of a city or town. The reasons—obvious. The shadowy building interiors and rubble-laden streets provide an intricate source of cover for both the enemy and aggressor forces.

History has taught many bitter lessons to armies unskilled in the art of fighting in built-up areas.

Today's modern Marine, however, receives extensive training in this phase of fighting. Troops learn the job of moving in and mopping up in house-to-house combat. To accomplish this important phase of training, the Marine Corps has built a full scale "ghost" settlement known as Combat Town, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Divided into two segments, an Oriental village and a European hamlet, the town has been authentically constructed, even to bamboo hedgerows and a church.

The fast-moving experiences of three Minneapolis, Minn., six-month Reserve trainees were memorable as they battled their way through the many internationally styled dwellings during a training exercise with the Second Infantry Regiment, Camp Pendleton.

The Minneapolis, PFCs Stanley G. Bergstrom and Curtiss D. Clarin and Pvt Gary J. Giblin, upon completion of their training returned to their parent Reserve unit, the 26th Rifle Company, Minneapolis, with vivid stories about their hair-raising feats in "action" at Combat Town.

ISO
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Youth Fitness Program

San Angelo, Texas tabbed its City Youth Fitness program as a "big success" after a three-day promotion program sponsored by the 91st Rifle Company, USMCR, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Highlighting the physical fitness drive were demonstrations of strength and body development, followed by lectures on the importance of physical fitness, by GySgt Sam Griffiths, Procurement Aids Branch NCO, Houston. AMSgt Joe Alston, I-I Staff, 91st Rifle Co., emceed the fitness demonstrations while Major Robert F. Maiden, I-I, laid the groundwork throughout the city and outlying areas with local Jaycee officials.

A total of 75 tons of weight was

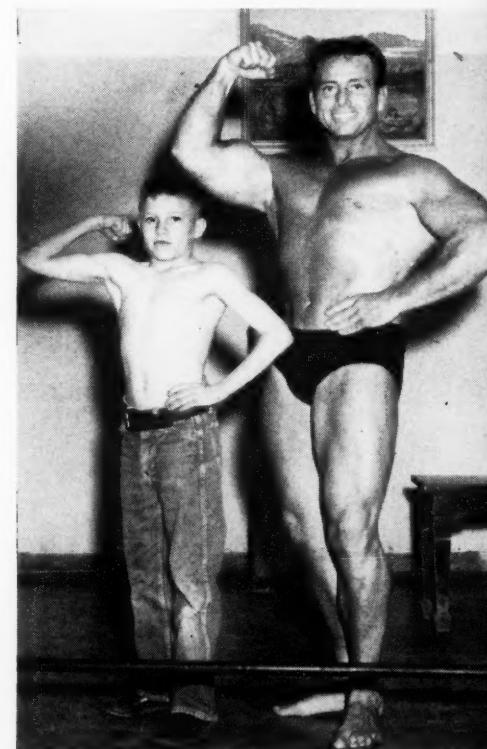
hoisted by Griffiths during 18 shows at all senior and junior high schools, the underprivileged children's "Boy's Ranch of West Texas," the 91st Rifle Company's "open house," the Jaycee meeting at the Angelus Hotel, and on TV.

During his lectures, Griffiths stressed the fact that everyone should participate in some form of exercise. The art and benefits of weight training were explained, due to the sport being accepted throughout the nation by high schools and colleges as part of their sports program to develop more speed, power, endurance and coordination in our athletes of tomorrow.

Using himself as an example of being a non-athlete when he was in school, Griffiths aimed his lectures at the little guy who can't make the team, and the elders who think they are too old to get in shape.

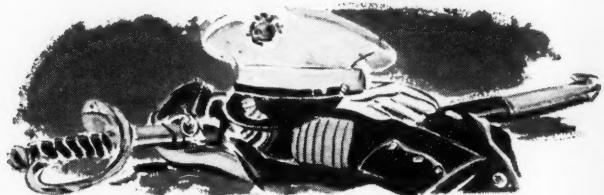
Following a Jaycee luncheon at the Angelus Hotel, during which Maj Maiden and GySgt Griffiths were guest speakers, Lewis Timberlake, State Jaycee Vice-President, expressed his desire for the Marine show to kick off Abilene's Youth Fitness Program in the future.

USMC-RS
Houston, Texas
END



Official USMC Photo
GySgt S. Griffiths and a young
Boy's Ranch fan display biceps

Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by LCpl Pete E. Schinkel



Official USMC Photo
1stSgt Francis P. McGrath said farewell to LtGen John C. Munn and the Marine Corps, March 31, after completing 32 years service

Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

DUENSING, Laurence A. Maj

Placed on Retired List (20 Years)

WHITE, Russell C.	LtCol
ALLER, John K.	Maj
KIRKMAN, Donald I.	Capt
WILLIAMS, Ralph	Capt
KOHL, William B.	CWO-3
RIFE, Vernon W.	CWO-3

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

CAPOLINO, John J. LtCol
MERRILL, Charles A. Maj

Placed On Regular Retired List (30 Years)

MC GRATH, Francis P. E8
215128 0398

Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

E9

BOYNTON, Maynard D.	270152	9999
EVANS, Frederick C.	293811	9999
HAND, Mack O.	293175	9999
HEIKES, Ross J.	250961	9999
HOWARD, Ralph E.	294511	9999
REEVES, Robert N.	294812	9999
SCHAUF, Francis J.	258170	9999
SLOCUM, Thomas L.	262612	9999

E8

BARNES, Edwin E.	294154	0398
BETKO, Clement F.	228217	0398
BLAKENEY, Walter L.	243813	0398
BUSSARD, Clair L.	230239	0398
CLARKE, Edmund P.	249965	0398
DALY, Joseph F.	223091	0398
ERB, Raymond U.	298084	6498
EVANS, Ivan F.	635175	6498
EVANS, Jr., John V.	293003	0398
LIVESAY, Ivan M.	289602	6498
PAPA, Joseph T.	292932	3349
POWERS, Ishmeal	294031	0398
PRINCE, Jr., Frank W.	279827	0398
PYLES, George W.	270629	0398
ROSNER, John R.	260210	0398
WALKOWSKI, William S.	295790	0898
WILLINGHAM, Sidney L.	291198	0398



Photo by Sgt Arles R. Ingram

ASSgt Hubert A. Garrett received a "well done" from LtCol J. R. Fields, I-1, 3d Service Bn., USMCR. Garrett retired with 23 years

NAKAYAMA, Raymond L.	291676	2741
OLIVER, Thomas R.	280686	3371
PEACE, Carl W.	292932	3349
PETRONE, Peter P.	293786	3049
PHILLIPS, James A.	241493	3349
RAMSEY, Allen T.	271546	3761
ROBERTS, Charles	267684	3371
SIMPSON, Joseph W.	266112	3371
SLOCUMB, Arthur A.	295448	4212
SMITH, Herbert F.	272738	1349
SMITH, William A.	267058	0141
SONNENBORN, Robert H.	291433	0121
SPLOTT, David	277324	2111
THOMAS, Charles P.	281698	0369
TRAXLER, Leslie L.	291142	0141
VOLENTINE, John B.	287170	3349
WALACH, Stanley J.	274012	1841
WALLACE, Barton D.	206881	0161
WHITE, William E.	293938	3049
WILSON, Harold	284296	4131
WOOD, James A.	294986	1349
WOODWARD, Richard E.	267878	3049
WRAY, Robert C.	293937	0261
ZOLLMAN, Robert C.	289526	0369

E6

BOWERS, Henry M.	28137	0441
BURKE, Percy W.	291831	0369
BURNS, Conrad M.	291832	3049
CALDWELL, Richard R.	272541	3537
COLE, Roy P.	231217	3051
DOUEYEA, Raymond A.	288015	3371
DRUCKREY, SR., Albert C.	1003080	3051
GRAY, Charles W.	297076	3371
GREEN, Earl	292395	4131
HERMAN, Bernard R.	287630	0369
HERROD, James O.	290883	3371
HETZEL, Otto H.	364754	6461
MARXWELL, Edward F.	294620	0811
MOWBRAY, Jr., William J.	270349	3516
ROBICHEAU, Joseph P.	285432	0639
RYDER, Jr., Thomas E.	293787	2639
SANDERS, Howell P.	288435	2336
SMITH, Richard G.	290861	3371
STEPHENSON, Walter R.	293717	0369
SWINDAL, Bernice S.	268047	0369

E5

MC PHEE, Charles S.	287322	0369
THOMPSON, William F.	291554	3371
WELLMAKER, Joe V.	278081	3531

**Placed On Temporary Disability
Retired List**

JONES, Donald S.	295543	3049
WEBB, George R.	276654	0369
WILLIAMS, Lawrence A.	279255	6412

E6

CAMERON, Charles Edward 352714 0141
PAUTSCH, Allen J. 1011985 0141

E5

BASILIO, Armando C.	379014	1345
DOTSON, Herman A.	320063	0369
HENRY, Royce L.	1136584	0369
MC VEY, Ronald L.	1096482	0369
WINONA, Donald R.	608278	6741

END



FALLBROOK

[continued from page 43]

innovations the major is justly proud of are a day-by-day activities log (which is invaluable in making out reports and answering queries); having sentries wear aviation night goggles four hours before going on watch in remote areas; and the tabulation of command suggestions.

"I gave everyone six weeks to get their ideas on paper and they came up with 130 separate items. Many were good, some just normal gripes." He added, "About 35 percent were considered excellent and they were put into immediate use."

The Marine Barracks building is a ground-level, double-wing structure. The enlisted men are adequately quartered in the port and starboard wings. The corridor between offers ample space for all offices, the mess hall, a large recreation room and living quarters for single staff NCOs and sergeants. A press shop and automatic washers are nearby.

In the main passage hangs a mirror. Above it a sign reads: "This is how

you look in public. Is your appearance a credit to the Corps?" Granted, the mirror and sign are not unusual. They can be found in practically every Marine barracks around the globe. What is unusual, is the fact that painted on the mirror is a silhouette of a Marine saluting. The mirror is canted and regardless of an individual's height he can position himself inside the drawing to practice a proper salute.

Even though the Marine Barracks is close to several excellent liberty towns, beaches and mountain resorts, on-station recreation facilities are well above average. Besides the clubs and recreation sources at nearby Camp Pendleton, the Annex has its own gymnasium, tennis courts, softball and baseball diamonds, volleyball courts, pool tables and the previously mentioned bowling alley, swimming pool, etc. Each Thursday afternoon is set aside for organized athletics. Hunting rifles, shotguns, camping supplies, fishing gear and other items, are readily available to Marine Barracks personnel for the asking.

Deer hunting is popular during season at Camp Pendleton and in nearby DeLuz Canyon. A lake on the Annex is available for fresh water fishing.

Liberty buses make connections between the Fallbrook Annex, Camp Pendleton and the town of Fallbrook. For those wanting to make runs to Los Angeles or San Diego, rail or bus connections can be made in Oceanside. Many of the Fallbrook-stationed Marines have their own automobiles. Nearby Fallbrook, Vista and Oceanside are handy for overnight liberty, while San Diego and L.A. are within the liberty radius for week ends.

In organized athletics, the Barracks field softball, basketball, touch football and bowling teams in Camp Pendleton intramural and station competition. With reference to athletic equipment and facilities, SgtMaj Joyner said, "We have much praise for Camp Pendleton. They've assisted us in many programs and with needed gear."

The Exchange is run by ASgt "J" "C" Cleghorn. He explained, "I retain about a \$1500 stock at all times. The needs of the Barracks personnel dictate what I have on my shelves. I only stock necessary items, nothing of high cost." The Exchange is open every noon and in the evenings from 1600 to 2000. It's closed week ends and holidays.

AGySgt Neigenfind has a reputation for running one of the best mess halls in the business. At mealtimes his tables are always filled with satisfied customers. His bean soup is unexcelled. Last year, Neigenfind entered his recipe in the Navy's annual bean soup contest and it was good enough to reach the finals.

If you're wandering about on- and off-station housing, there is an abundance of civilian units and trailer courts within a few miles of the Annex. At this writing, there was no waiting period for on-station government housing in the form of apartments. The one-, two- and three-bedroom apartment units do not require the payment of the full housing allowance. In addition to the apartments, duplex and individual homes are available to key personnel.

"Everything is furnished," Mrs. Joene Blake, wife of LCpl John D. Blake, Jr., Corporal of the Guard, explained. "All that was required of us was a washing machine and a television set." The Blakes were moved into their apartment immediately following their arrival at Fallbrook Annex in September, 1958.

"Troops assigned to Fallbrook lead normal guard duty lives which have changed little since the days of Caesar," Maj Bekins said. "The duty is primarily quiet and uninteresting to a young man, but it is of vital importance to the welfare of our nation. This, each man fully understands here and thus performs his duties well and faithfully."

END



"I'll wait. Sooner or later you'll come around!"

Leatherneck Magazine

sections be-
ex, Camp
Fallbrook.
uns to Los
er bus con-
Oceanside.
onned Ma-
automobiles.
Oceanside
erty, while
within the

Barracks
h football
Pendleton
mpetition,
equipment
said, "We
Pendleton.
programs

t "J" "C"
ain about
he needs
ate what
ly stock
gh cost."
noon and
000. It's

reputation
ess halls
is tables
ed cus-
excelled.
is recipe
o contest
reach the

on- and
n abun-
trailer
Annex.
waiting
at houses.
The
apart-
ayment
n addi-
and in-
to key

. Joene
ke, Jr.,
d. "All
washing
" The
apart-
their
septem-

ck lead
have
cesar,"
s pri-
to a
mport-
This,
e and
faith-
END

WEAPON

[continued from page 49]

make this one meal a dedication to your victory over Colonel Applegate."

The word, oral and written was passed. The reaction was more than could be expected. As Cpl Johnson shouted, waving aloft his copy of the promised feast, "For a chow like this, we shall go through them guys like locusts in a wheatfield. We shall not sleep or rest until the laurel of victory crowns our brow."

"Shut up, college man," Sgt Gregg said, silencing the cheers. "What we'll do, in plain English, is beat their brains out and come back hungry as hell."

Barry Crow nodded and promised. "There will be enough here to feed a division."

Roars of approval.

"Two divisions!" Crow amended, carried away.

Thunderous applause.

"With seconds and thirds for all," the Head Herb and Spice man added.

Sheer bedlam.

* * * *

But, of course, Col Applegate's men were equally fired up. Word of the enemies' victory feast reached them on the eve of departure to the field. They already knew of Barry Crow's reputation. Envy was wound enough but the thought of their opponent sitting down to a banquet as a reward for humbling them was salt in that wound.

In this atmosphere the battle was joined. For four furious days the two companies swarmed through the boonies, and the spirit of each was likened to the fierceness of the Wilderness in '63 when Johnny Reb and Billy Yank went for the marbles. Except now, the issue was a small, crudely printed, wrinkled menu from the galley of Barry Crow.

On the fourth night the situation was far from resolved. Of the two main targets to be captured by Col Riker's men, the larger, a series of rolling, heavily defended hills remained completely occupied by Bullet Applegate's company. Everything had been tried—assault, infiltration and even a fierce psychological stratagem in which Riker's men chanted Mau-Mau war chants during the attack.

"We've got them whipped," Col Applegate said with satisfaction. "I'm going to personally shake hands with every man in my command. It proves the chowhound has no place in this man's Corps."

"A great exercise," Col Riker thought moodily, "but it looks as though I'll

never know why that Frenchman gave up his citizenship."

His men were equally gloomy as they prepared to spend the night in a slow, steady drizzle. Strong men sat with their backs against dripping trees, head in hands, and mourned silently. They had given their all and it hadn't been enough.

A small, stocky figure in mud-spattered poncho appeared and looked at the depressing tableau. "Well, well," Montedoro said, "it looks like you guys have quit already. Here Sarge Crow is just waiting the word to light the ovens, and you guys quit cold."

"Shuddup," someone said. "We've gotten so crazy about C rations we're throwing the whole war."

"Those guys on the hill," another said wearily, "are wildcats. The only way we could get them off is by using live ammo and I'm in favor of it."

"There is a way," Montedoro said quietly. "It just takes a guy with brains to figure it out and that's why I'm here."

The slumped figures stirred hopefully. "We're listening."

"You guys all got the copies of your menu?"

"Next to my heart," a voice said, with a catch in it.

Montedoro smiled. "Hand them all over to me. Somebody round up the rest of them."

"What you got in mind, Monty?"

"You'll see. I'm about to add yet

another chapter to the glorious history of this company . . ."

* * * *

At 0948 the following morning, Mess Sergeant Crow got the word to return to his kitchen and fire up the ovens; the victory was complete and overwhelming. Col Riker's men had not only swept the heights, they had, in the eyes of the umpires, captured, almost to a man, Bullet Applegate's entire command.

Crow was inspired. By noon time the aromas which filtered from the mess hall were maddening even to the galley slaves who inspired them. The sergeant was everywhere, adding a dash of this here, a drop of that there, cajoling, roaring, praising. The Head Herb and Spice Man, who had appeared late, said only one word all day and he said that word some four hundred times—"MAGNIFIQUE!"

The first trucks returned at 1500 and within minutes, four-hundred men made up the longest chowline in company history.

Crow stared at the long, writhing line and said, "I must be seeing double."

"We've got enough," Montedoro told him soothingly. "It was the only way."

Sgt Crow put his stirring spoon down and stared at the perspiring assistant. "All right," he said finally, "let's have it. What did you do? I wondered where you went last night."

Instead of replying, Monty gestured to the first (continued on page 87)



Leatherneck Magazine

CORPS ALBUM



Submitted by ASSgt Arthur Wright

Major General John A. Lejeune (L) and Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler posed during WWI. MajGen Lejeune became 13th CMC



Submitted by H. H. King

BGen John Marston (L), Lt Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., USN, and Winston Churchill reviewed the 1st Marine Brigade in Iceland (1942)

HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

ASSgt Arthur Wright
I. S. O., MCB
29 Palms, Calif.

Mr. H. H. King
114 Geneva Ave.
Hayward, Calif.

MSgt J. Gemmell
H&HS, MWHG
MCAS Cherry Point, N.C.

Maj H. C. Daniels
189 Washington St.
Newton 58, Mass.

Mrs. Elmer E. Hall
6203 Waverly Ave.
La Jolla, Calif.



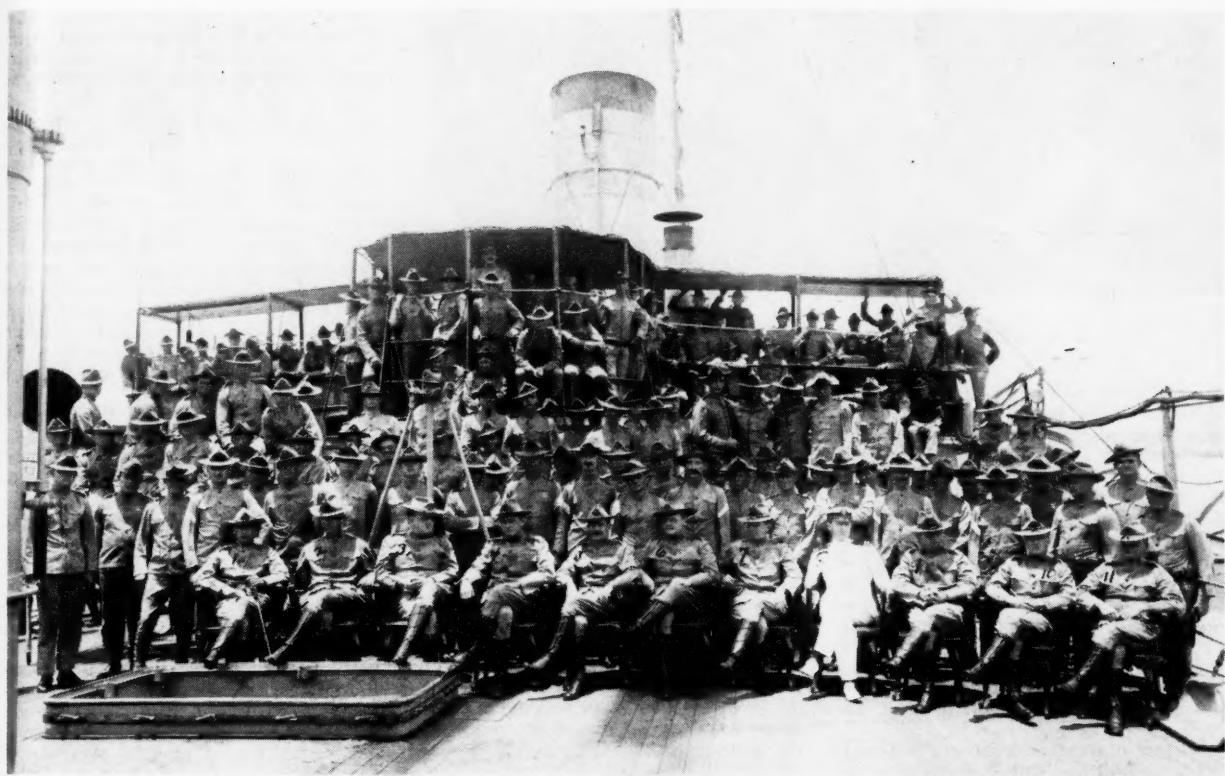
Submitted by MSgt J. Gemmell

Marines at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, practiced hand-to hand combat across from

the old Main Gate in an area hard to recognize now. The drill took place prior to World War II

the Old
print as
will pay
accepted
use, out-
lication.
CORPS
Mag-
C. All

have
printed.
and ad-
advertis-
ers to
of the
or in-
cap-



Marines of an Expeditionary Battalion boarded the USS Rainbow in 1911 to sail for Shanghai, China.

Submitted by Maj H. C. Daniels

These officers and enlisted men were from Co. D,
1st Regiment and Co. B and Co. D, 2d Regiment



The Marine football team from Mare Island, Calif.,
was led in a salute by film star Mary Pickford.

Submitted by Mrs. Elmer Hall

The team, Pacific Coast Champions in 1917, beat
the Camp Lewis team 19-7 in the 1918 Rose Bowl



by W. W. Barr

EACH MONTH, listening to the discs received for reviewing, I try to pick the outstanding one (in my opinion) for the leadoff spot in the column. Usually it's a rough go to single out one for this dubious honor. Not so this month. Far and away the bell-ringer is **Firehouse Five Plus Two Crashes a Party** (Good Time Jazz). Man, what a happy time. Old favorites such as *Bill Bailey, Jazz Band Ball* and *Ballin' the Jack* are stomped out by one of the freest swingin' little jazz bands around. These boys shoot a good group and put 'em all in the black! One listen and you won't be able to resist this one.

Nearest contender for honors is **Dinah Sings Some Blues With Red** (Capitol) on which Dinah Shore and Red Norvo team up for a session of blues that swings and swings. Someone at Capitol is doing a great job of handling Dinah. She's had three fine LP's since joining them. Another album sure to rate high with those who like the blues (and here I speak of real old shoutin' blues in the tradition of Mildred Bailey and Dinah Washington) is **Helen Humes** (Contemporary). Backed by **Benny Carter, Andre Previn, Shelly Manne** and other top side men, this gal is great. She's been around a long time—with Basie back in the 30's for instance—but this is her first album. I hope it's the first of many.

A pleasant bit of reviewing was giving a listen to **Step Out Singing—Tommy Edwards** (MGM). With a smooth band in the background under the direction of LeRoy Holmes, Edwards sings a dozen favorite ballads. The entire record is enjoyable. And another light and easily enjoyed entry is **After Six** (MGM). This is performed by pianist **Dick Hyman and his Trio**. Hyman does not try to deliver any messages from outer space; he just wants to entertain you. His efforts are successful.

Paul Weston tries a new angle (for him) on **The Sweet and The Swingin'** (Capitol). In the background, Weston's band plays such standards as *Time on My Hands*, *Linger Awhile*, and *Dream* in the usual smooth "mood music" manner. But up front is a male chorus swinging out with vocal counter melodies. (Remember Dorsey's *East of the Sun, Blue Moon*, etc? samee same). It comes up good listening. And speaking of remembering hits, **MGM Million Sellers, Vol I** (MGM) hits the

stands this month. A collection of singles which have sold more than a million is presented on one LP. Included are **Ziggy Elman** blowing his great *And The Angels Sing*, the **Billy Eckstine** hit *I Apologize*, *Honey Babe* and *Four Leaf Clover* by **Art Mooney**, and eight others. A nice collection.

A flashback to the winner's circle in the jazz polls of 1956, '57, '58 and '59 will reveal the same guitar-drums-bass winners each year. They are **Barney Kessel, Shelly Manne and Ray Brown**. **Poll Winners Three!** (Contemporary), brings the three together in celebration. I must admit it isn't up to some past releases by the same men, but it is still fine modern jazz.



The military music albums are two this month. First is another release by the pipers of the **Scots Guards**. **Scots Guards Pipes and Drums—Marches** (Angel) is excellent. The fidelity, so important in a recording of the pipes, is outstanding. So much so that, unless you're a true lover of pipe music, you'll find playing the complete record at one sitting almost too much of a good thing. Another which is guaranteed to test the durability of your speaker system (or your wife's ears, for that matter) is **Vive la Marche!** (Mercury). A dandy collection of French concert marches played with spirit and precision by the **Detroit Symphony, Paul Paray** conducting. Most of the selections were never designed for marching (the majority are taken from operas and orchestra suites) but the thrill of pomp and ceremony is here all the same. A real rouser is the first selection, an awesome and stunning version of the **Rakoczy March** by Berlioz.

Like In Love (Capitol) introduces us

to **Nancy Wilson**. I had to run this one through twice to get a firm opinion. Miss Wilson has a lot of promise—her *Night Mist* on the album is superb as a jazz interpretation of a ballad. Seems when the cadence is slow, the gal handles herself well, but when **Billy May's** incomparable band boots it up to double time, Nancy gets carried away and tries too many tricky things. She packs the gear and should smooth out into a winner.

Moving into the last but not least enjoyable category, we come to show tunes and more serious stuff. An interlude of beautifully recorded music is yours with **The Lonely Heart (Romantic Themes by Tchaikovsky)** (Capitol of The World). The **Michael Collins Strings** perform this lovely music tastefully and with full rich sound.

A musical which stars the likes of **Sinatra, Chevalier and Shirley MacLaine** is bound to have high moments, at least in the music department. Proof is the original sound track album of **Can Can** (Capitol). If you've seen the movie, you'll want this one—if you hear this first you'll want to see the movie. This time everybody wins!

Bitter Sweet (Angel) is the first extended version of **Noel Coward's** enduring operetta performed with just the right mixture of glitter and tears by a polished European cast. Particularly of note is the performance of **Julie Dawn**, whose voice has a touching appeal and sweetness perfect for the material at hand. *I'll See You Again, Dear Little Cafe, Tokay* and *Zigeuner*, as well as a fine smattering of lesser known pieces, are presented in lush sound, especially so in stereo.

Collector's Item

Der Rosenkavalier (Angel). Perfection is not of our world, but this newly engineered issue of the celebrated 1933 recording comes as close to perfection as anyone can ask. Long considered to be the finest accomplishment on record, we can now listen to its full glory, thanks to a near-miracle performed by Angel's engineers in the transfer to LP. **Lotte Lehmann's** voice soars with the ethereal grace and delicacy one remembers from actual performances, as **Elisabeth Schumann, Maria Olszewska, and Richard Mayr** aid her with legendary artistry against a background provided by the **Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra**. On two silken surfaced records, this is a treasure indeed.

Rapid Fire

Les Baxter's Teen Drums (Capitol). If you want 30 minutes of drums, cymbals, bongos, tambourines, tom-toms and conga drums, this will give it to you. But—why?

Our Love Story—Gordon and Sheila MacRae (Capitol). Show tunes, torch songs and ballads by the MacRaes. Their fans will enjoy this.

Lonesome Blue Boy (MGM). A favorite of the teens is a young man who answers to the improbable name of **Conway Twitty**. (Man!). My own teenager assures me this is real cool. My opinion? I pass, dad!

END

WEAPON

[continued from page 83]

man in line. "Come here. Show Sergeant Crow what you got in your hand."

The man grinned and handed over a battered, blue slip of paper.

"It's the menu," Crow said slowly. "And aren't you in Col Applegate's company?"

"Take another look at the menu," Montedoro urged.

Written in red pencil across the top, in large, underlined letters, were the words, "SURRENDER TICKET. PRESENT, WITH GUARD ESCORT, AT SERGEANT BARRY CROW'S GALLEY."

"I infiltrated," Montedoro said modestly.

Cols Riker and Applegate stood some distance from the mess hall and watched the chowline. "It was a great exercise," Col Riker said soothingly.

"Yeah," Col Applegate agreed slowly, "but I have the feeling I've been had."

"Your boys couldn't have been better, Bullet. It's just that my boys were inspired."

"Next time," Col Applegate said, with a hint of a smile, "I'll do the inspiring. If I have to import Oscar of the Waldorf."



Col Riker teetered on the balls of his feet and said pointedly, "Well, Bullet, if you're hungry . . ."

"Now wait a minute, dammit, if you think . . ."

"Sirloin, Bullet, with a sauce so fabulous it inspired a French king to work in Crow's kitchen as a grease-scaper . . . and Yam popovers and . . ."

"All right," Bullet Applegate said quickly, "take it, blast you." He handed Col Riker his surrender ticket and the two men proceeded, at not quite double-time, to Barry Crow's mess hall.

END

Gyrene Gyngles

Proud Ship of the Line—the Capri

Of all the procession of heroic tales,
Since man first set sail on the sea,
The one left untold by the textbooks—
Though it seems important to me—
Concerns a rusty old ship of the line:
The wallowing, creaky *Capri*.

The Captain and Top and Gunny McBee,
Were of the Marines aboard the *Capri*.
They ruled the detachment with icy
disdain
Were arrogant, chesty, aloof and quite vain
—Descendants of Simon Legree!

The boss of *Capri* was as tough as a boot;
The master-at-arms, as a schmoo, was a
beaut;
The gunnery officer, strictly a mouse,
Got regular "Dear Johns" from his loving
spouse,
And the coxswain played pipes like a flute.

The cooks claimed the bakers were
miserable guys,
And that was the end of palatable pies;
The yeoman was ruled by the crew as
"petite,"
But really, I guess, he was just indiscreet,
Diplomatic, soft-spoken, or wise.

The carpenter's mate was a craftsman at
heart;
The shipfitter slept while the tub fell apart;
The hoarding storekeeper was named
"Something Scrooge;"
The machinist was always in some subterfuge,
And the medics sold "Alcohol Tart."

The guard, all Marines, was locked in the
hold
While in port in the tropics; then, when
it turned cold,
Was sent to the fantail or out on the bow,
Given unloaded rifles and told, "Look
sharp, now,
Or the XO will have to be told."

The ship was a lady, (or is the word
shrew?)
Possessing the latest in mutinous crew;
She seemed right at home on all the high
seas,
Plied the southerly routes or the Arctic
with ease,
As she was expected to do.

One day she got orders, (Oh, dark, gloomy
day)
"Meet Spain's gunboat 'Trepid' and put
her away."
The motley contingent all trembled with
fright
—(They'd never been up against any
armed might)—

That gloomy, dark, miserable day.
They broke out a party for going aboard:
"Lay aft to the boat deck and wait for the
word."

Daggers and rifles were given Marines,
And wouldn't you know it? the word was
passed, "Greens,
Shined shoes, and Mameluke swords!"

"Prepare for the boarding!" McBee was
heard to say,
As he moved to the side (to be out of the
way);
Then, as they swarmed o'er the dreadnaught of Spain,
He—with the Captain and Top—moved again:
To safety, away from the fray!

The Marines, with aplomb and the greatest
of skill,
Moved heartily forth, made short work of
the kill.
The gallant white hats made no movement
or sound,
'Till all of the Spaniards were shackled and
bound,

At which they joined in with a will.
Back in Port Royal, the good ship's home
port,
Ceremonial formations were held at the
fort,
Where medals were given "to those so
deserving,

Who bore out their purpose, and did it
unswerving.
On hand were the captain, his staff, and
the crew,
—The coxswain, "The Mouse," and the
medics, and "Schmoo,"
The fitter, storekeeper, and carpenter, too,
The machinist and yeoman, to mention a
few—

To receive all the medals the fort had on
hand,
While they modestly lowered their eyes,
to a man.

And all of the time, there was naught to
be seen
Of a leather stock, blouse, or lowly Marine.
Just where they were, no one ventured to
say,
But their barracks emitted strange sounds
—like field day.

IN THE INTEREST OF TRUTH: Later
on in the day,
Citations were given to three
Outstanding Marines who "SAW" action
that day:

The Captain and Top and McBee!
ASSgt Ralph W. Deaver
END



"Offhand, I should say that this was the most successful
Guidebook sale we've ever had!"

Guidebook for Marines— \$1.50
at undamaged exchanges everywhere



THE COMPACT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

By LtCol Philip N. Pierce USMC

and

LtCol Frank O. Hough, USMCR

A must for every Marine whether he
be officer or enlisted.

A complete history of the Marines
from 1775 to the beaches of Lebanon.

The authors have over 50 years of
Marine Corps service between them.

Regular Price \$4.95.

Now at the Leatherneck Bookshop \$4.45



Smoking more now...but enjoying it less?

Have a real cigarette... **CAMEL**



You can't beat Camels for a real smoke"

J. W. "Bub" EVANS, Flying Rancher from Texas

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

The best tobacco makes the best smoke

